THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

PEACE-DEMOCRACY IMBROGLIO.

THE INCISION WIDENING.

McClellan's Letter Dissected by Dr. Wood.

The Miserable Insignificance of the General in the Eyes of the Peace-at-any-Price Democracy.

General McClellan's Record.

From the N. Y. Daily News.

It is a well-known fact—too easily proven to be denied even by the *World*—that the confidential friends of General McClellan were desirous, and made every effort to procure his nomination without any platform at all. Leading Peace Democrats were approached with that view, but steadfastly refused to acquiesce in the proposition. They did not desire General McClellan's nomination under any circumstances, but would not hear of it or support it without prescribing some landmarks to guide his policy in case of his election.

In other words, they were not willing to accept his "record" as the embodiment of their principles or as the guarantee of his fidelity to the party and its purposes. The Chicago platform was accordingly adopted to furnish some better security, and without it no honest man, who was present, will pretend that General McClellan could have received the nomination.

That platform, it is notorious, was regarded with great dissatisfaction by his especial friends of the War Democracy in this city and in Albany, and we have information which we think justifies us in asserting that the editor of the *World*, Mr. Marble, then at Chicago, did himself despatch a telegram to this city, in which he described the platform as "against us."

No one familiar with the customs and morals of the *World* office will be surprised, after this statement, at the enthusiasm and positiveness with which the same journal has since declared the platform to be in accordance with General McClellan's views and its own, and with the declarations of his letter of acceptance, or at the fierce lyes with which Mr. Marble has denounced the integrity of all who deny that it is and was meant to be a dedication of the Democratic party to the brutal policy of continued coercion and war.

But our business is with General McClellan, and not with his hangers-on. As he had failed to procure the nomination on the faith of his "record," it was but a reasonable calculation upon his fair dealing—and indeed upon his modesty—to suppose that he would, without doubt, decline the nomination, or accept it with ordinary deference to the dissent of the party from the policy which he was pleased to consider as embodied in his "public life."

Much, therefore, as we were astonished at his distinct repudiation of the platform, in his letter of acceptance, we confess that we were even less prepared for his extraordinary declaration that he was "happy to know" that "the record of his public life was kept in view" when the nomination was made. He knew, perfectly well, when he made that declaration, and his friends and counselors, who are now fooling and destroying him, knew equally well, that upon his past life only, and without pledges for the future, he could never have received the indorsement of the Convention, as we have already said.

He knew, and they knew, that if his record was "kept in view" at all, it was as a thing to be regretted in the past and as a warning in the future. Despite all this, however, he has had the boldness to plant himself upon it, and the vanity and folly to show himself proud of it. We have therefore a right to judge him from it, and to test by it the legitimacy of his pretensions now to represent the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

Yesterday it was our painful duty to show, from General McClellan's letter of acceptance, that he is pledged as definitely as Mr. Lincoln, to the prosecution of the war, "at all hazards" and to the bitter end, for the coercion of the Southern States, and that he does not even propose to offer an armistice or open negotiations until it is "clear," or at all events "probable," that the Confederates are "ready for peace on the basis of the Union."

He will not treat with them even to persuade them into such readiness and disposition. They must be "ready," of their own accord, to return to the Union, or he will make war on them till they become so. Now, let us look at his "record" to ascertain what war means, in his hands, and according to his principles:—

1st. It means a rigorous conscription, as attested by his letter to President Lincoln.

2d. It means the annihilation of State independence and the suppression of State governments by military power, as evidenced by his dealings with the Legislature of Maryland.

3d. It means the military arrest and imprisonment of citizens, without oath or warrant, in States where judicial process is uninterrupted, and their removal beyond the jurisdiction of the competent tribunals, to be confined in remote fortresses, without accusation and without limit of time, at the caprice of the Federal Executive or his subordinates. To this, the removal and imprisonment of the members of the Maryland Legislature and other citizens of that State, by General McClellan in the Fall of 1861 bear unquestionable witness.

4th. It means military interference with elections, as shown by his correspondence with General Banks in regard to the Maryland elections of 1861, to be found on pages thirty-two and thirty-three of the pamphlet of "Secret Correspondence."

5th. It means the suppression of newspapers and the arrest of their editors and printers, as shown in the case of the Baltimore journals, which were broken up contemporaneously with his suppression of the Legislature of Maryland.

6th. It means the entire subordination of the army to the will of the Executive, whether exercised constitutionally or in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and the denial of their right to canvass, much less to disobey, the orders of their superiors, even though obedience may involve the wholesale overthrow of the most sacred rights of person, property, and citizenship.

For this, our authority is the address of General McClellan to the Army of the Potomac, after the promulgation of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and classified as "General Order No. 163."

Reading in all these acts and declarations which the "public life" of General McClellan discloses to us either an utter ignorance of the laws and constitution of his country, or a truly military and sovereign contempt for them and the rights which they enshrine, how can we—how is it possible for any man—to look the American people in the face and profess to believe that General McClellan stands, upon his "record," an exponent of the principles and feelings of the Democratic party?

He is not only the champion of coercion by war, which is a cardinal heresy from the Democratic faith, but he is for war with all the abuses, and violence, and usurpation which have already made the existing struggle more dangerous to the liberties of the North than to the independence of the South. He is the representative of military necessity, military jurisdiction, and military subservience. He is the enemy of free discussion and free thought. He is the advocate of armed intervention in the halls of legislation and at the ballot-box.

This is his own history, not only told by himself but recalled by his own lips for the admiration of his countrymen. If this be Democracy, we have studied in vain the principles of that party, to which, till now, we had fondly looked for the salvation of the country from despotism, anarchy, bankruptcy, and perdition. Be it what it may, it is not our faith and we will not bow down to it.

Encouragement of Cotton Culture in Turkey.

Recent accounts from Smyrna confirm the news that since the Turkish Government has adopted the plan of distributing cotton-seed gratuitously to the planters the produce has increased considerably. In the year 1860 the cotton exported from Smyrna amounted to only 12,000 bales, and was estimated at £30,000. In 1863 it increased to 60,000 bales, and the value rose in a greater proportion. This year it is expected that the province of Anatolia alone will produce 180,000 bales. The Turkish Government has thus gained enormously by the encouragement it has given to improvement in agriculture. For example, the tithes of Magnesia, which were farmed out last year for 74,000 Turkish pounds, produce this year 127,000; those of Aidin rented last year at 60,000, found bidders on the spot this year at 100,000 pounds; and it is expected that the offers at Constantinople will be still higher.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

A Fleet of Rebel War Vessels Preparing to Prey on Our Commerce—Description of a Suspected Confederate Cruiser—Preparations of the Navy Department—United States Revenue Vessels to Cruise Day and Night, &c.

From a variety of sources we hear of privateers preparing to make a dash upon our shipping. Our latest advices from Wilmington lead us to believe that it will not be many days before the new privateers *Hawk*, *Edith*, and one or two others, including the *Talbotonee*, will be out, and at work on their mission of sinking, burning, and destroying our unarmed merchantmen. Already one is reported to be on our northeastern coast. What vessel she is, and where she came from, has not yet been ascertained.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who was on board the steamer *Franconia* on her last trip from Boston to Halifax, gives the following particulars of her adventure with a vessel supposed to be a new Rebel privateer:—

"I have to communicate the important news of a new Rebel privateer off this coast. She is undoubtedly one of the new ones, not yet known by any acts, just out from Wilmington. The tide of the Bay of Fundy had set in so strong as to cause us to make Sea Island nearer than usual, and to this fact we probably owe our escape. From Sea Island we lay a near course to Cape Sable, running inside Bazil rock. When off the latter place we discovered what we supposed to be a barque bearing down for us, but it soon proved a steamer, though not under steam, trying to head us off; but from the fact before named, as we had the inside track, we were not long in getting inside of the three leagues necessary for protection. During the chase she showed first the English ensign, next two others in quick succession, which we could not make out. She chased us well into land, and when it was obvious she had missed her prey she wheeled about directly in the path she came. She was barque-rigged, painted lead color, one smoke-stack, and a medium size vessel. Since arriving here I have further proof of her being a privateer, as the Bermuda steamer arrived yesterday before us, and it was not her, and there is no English man-of-war at present known to be in that vicinity. Southern sympathizers here claim that four of them will soon be afloat upon their work of destruction. She had evidently counted on getting between us and the shore, and thus having an off-shore chase to her advantage, but the positions were fortunately reversed, and we escaped. I think, in common with others, that she will coal from some American vessel coal laden, bound from Cape Breton to Boston or New York, which she may capture, and then be ready for extensive mischief. This is evidently her first appearance, though she may have made captures, the knowledge of which you may have received ere this. The wind was blowing northeast at the time, and her manœuvres were such as no merchant vessel upon regular course would have pursued."

The Southern papers intimate in a confident manner that the day is not far distant when our merchants will meet with annoyance and loss at the hands of these bold adventurers, which they claim can run out and into Wilmington at pleasure.

Our blockading vessels off Wilmington must bestir themselves and keep a bright look-out for these craft, and in case Admiral Lee should let them slip out by him, the Navy Department has proposed a special flying squadron to pick them up.

We are unable at present to state what preparations have been made, but suffice it to say that never since the war began has the department shown so much foresight as it has in stationing a number of vessels at certain points ready for service. The next time the Rebel ensign is found at sea off our coast, it will not have the chance to fly as impudently as on former occasions.

The class of vessels detailed for this special service are not frail ferry boats and chartered craft, but regular war vessels, offered by regular naval officers and manned by well drilled seamen. Among this number we may mention the *Vanderbilt*, *Pawtucket*, *Iosco*, and others. These vessels are strung along the coast from Maine to Virginia.

The new collector, Mr. Simeon Draper, has issued orders to the Revenue Naval service to have a sufficient number of vessels constantly cruising around the coast, to prevent the depredations on American shipping by privateers, which were so prevalent while his predecessor was in office. These vessels are to sail day and night at all points of the coast. The order has given confidence to the merchants that they may safely engage in the coasting, if not the ocean trade.—*New York World.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 14.

Draft in Delaware and Maryland.

The draft is ordered to take place in Delaware and Maryland on Monday next.

Army News.

Advices received to-day from the army show that our lines are now where Hancock defeated the enemy on Friday.

The Rebels seem to be feeling our lines slightly, but have made no general attack at any point.

Personal.

Ex-Secretary Chase and Senator Sprague arrived to-day.

Ordnance Officer.

Major Dyer entered upon duty as Chief of Ordnance Bureau to-day, in place of General Ramsay.

Assigned to Duty.

General Thomas F. Meagher has been ordered to report for duty to General Sherman.

Homesteads.

Five thousand two hundred and thirty-seven acres were taken up under the Homestead law, at Winnebago, Minnesota, during the month of August, 1864.

Desertions.

It is found that desertions are facilitated by soldiers lending discharge papers to other persons, and an order issued to-day prohibits clothing being served to enlisted men upon any discharged papers whatever.

Bounty Order Rescinded.

The order of the War Department allowing men of three years' organizations, who desire to re-enlist in the same regiments, a bounty of $102, has been rescinded.

Hospitals.

The hospitals of this Department now contain very few patients. Large numbers having rejoined their regiments within the last two weeks, the last report made shows a vacancy of upwards of six thousand beds.

Resignation of General Martindale.

General Martindale arrived to-day, and tendered for the third time his resignation. The miasmas of Virginia has permanently affected his health. He avows his determination to go home and fight Copperheads with his remaining strength.

Speech from the President.

A Lincoln and Johnson flag was suspended across Pennsylvania avenue this afternoon. The parties afterwards visited President Lincoln, with a band. He responded to their call in brief, pointed remarks, saying he did not feel called upon to say much when they had heard such speeches from Mobile and Atlanta, and more recently from Vermont and Maine.

The Soldiers' Votes.

A distinguished officer, who arrived from Grant's army yesterday, asserts that more than ever the soldiers are determined upon supporting the Administration, and the talk of Peace-Copperheads is more than ever distasteful to them. Soldiers in hospitals are voting in spite of State laws, and it is found that the shirks who sham sickness vote for McClellan, while those disabled by wounds vote for Lincoln.

Court-Martial.

The trial of Surgeon Higgins, of Glesboro cavalry camp for selling Government horses fraudulently, which has created much excitement in military circles, is concluded. Judge Higgins of Illinois, brother of accused, and Hon. Leonard Swett, are counsel for defense. It was proved that a sergeant sold the horses, and to screen himself accused Surgeon Higgins of receiving the money. Decision not yet rendered.

THIRD EDITION

FROM PETERSBURG.

Rebels Demonstrative on our Left Front.

LEE'S LATEST REINFORCEMENTS.

INCREASE OF DESERTIONS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The mail-steamer *John Brooks*, from City Point, reports that nothing of importance was transpiring at the front when she left yesterday morning.

There are fresh indications that the Rebels are massing on our left, either for aggressive purposes or with a view to prevent any similar surprise to that they received on Friday night. Since Saturday their outposts have been strongly reinforced on our left front. Deserters say that Lee's army has been lately strengthened by reinforcements from various points, and by a large number of conscripts, young and old, dragged, as Grant says, from the cradle to the grave.

These conscripts are the poorest fighting materials the Confederacy has yet had, and their officers are compelled to keep a watchful eye on them, as they will seize the first opportunity to desert.

Hill's Corps has received large accessions of conscripts, which accounts for the numerous desertions of late from this corps.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Important General Orders.

EVERYBODY TO TAKE THE OATH.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—General Grant has issued an order sending all civilians within his lines, in front of Petersburg, who refuse to take the oath of allegiance, through the lines of the enemy.

He also prohibits the sale of provisions to those who refuse to take the oath.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A Powerful Reconnoissance.

HARPER'S FERRY, September 13.—A heavy reconnoissance was sent out across the Opequan towards Winchester this morning, but up to the departure of the train nothing has been learned of the result. Guerillas still infest the road leading to the front. Major Schwartz, of the 4th New York Cavalry, was twice fired upon yesterday while on his way to the Ferry, but fortunately escaped without injury.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER "PENNSYLVANIAN"

NEW YORK, September 14.—The steamer *Pennsylvanian* has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 31st ultimo.

LONDON, August 31.—There is no political news of importance.

The King of Italy has received the Mexican Ambassador and exchanged friendly wishes.

LIVERPOOL, August 31.—Cotton sales to-day 5000 bales, including 1500 to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull.

Breadstuffs inactive. Corn has a downward tendency.

Provisions dull. Lard firm.

LONDON, August 31.—Consols closed at 88¾@88¾ for money; Illinois Central, 46@45 discount; Erie Railroad, 41@42.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from Philadelphia, ship *Darien*, at Havre; ships *Nicola* and *San Pietro*, at Liverpool, and ships *Adriana* and *Agamyon*, at Queenstown.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Arrival from Newbern—General Palmer in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The Government steamer *Thomas Collins* arrived here this morning for repairs from Newbern, N. C.

General Palmer, commander of our forces in North Carolina, was on board. He is going to Trenton, on a leave of absence for a few days.

The *Collins* left Newbern on Sunday last. All was quiet there, and the troops were in good health and spirits.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 14.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and was temporarily organized by the election of M. B. Chamblin as Chairman. There is a large attendance of delegates and others.

Arrival of Paroled Union Soldiers.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The flag-of-truce boat *New York*, with 360 paroled men and 40 officers, arrived at Annapolis this morning. Among them are a number of Marylanders. The condition of the released prisoners is a little improved.

Arrival of a Freight Steamer.

HALIFAX, September 14.—The freight steamer *Thames*, fifteen days from London, arrived here this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Flour advanced 5@10 cents. Sales of 10,500 bbls. at $8 90@9 25 for State; $10 70@13 for Ohio, and $11 10@14 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2c., with business and sales. Corn 1@2c. Sales of 41,000 bushels at $1 21@1 26. Beef dull. Pork steady; sales of 1000 bbls. at $41 75@42 for Mess. Lard steady. Whisky dull at $1 81.

Receipts—Of Flour, 19,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Flour is quiet at $12 for extra Ohio. Wheat active and firm; Southern red, $2 75@3 20; Southern white, $2 75@2 90. Corn dull at $1 43 for white. Whisky dull at $1 84@1 85. Mess Provisions are firm, and Bacon has an advancing tendency.

Doctor Mary E. Walker.

Miss Doctor Mary E. Walker, who was captured in front of Chattanooga some months ago, and taken to Richmond and confined as a prisoner of war, and who was recently exchanged, passed through Louisville the other day, *en route* for Sherman's front. Her object is to visit her old brigade, Colonel Dan. McCook's, settle her business, obtain her trunk, and bid adieu to the army. She will make a tour through the States and lecture on her experience down in Dixie.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Mrs. Mary Coonrod, wife of William Coonrod, of Big Patch, Wisconsin, committed suicide on the 25th ultimo by cutting her throat with a razor. She had been slightly deranged for some time previous, and latterly her anxiety in regard to the draft and the fear that her husband would be drafted, added to her own depression, led to the commission of the act.

—A young Federal officer from Michigan has been on the staffs of eleven generals in this war, has been in thirteen battles, thirty-eight skirmishes, and three sieges; commanded a squadron in two battles and fourteen skirmishes; and has been in seven Rebel prisons. After the battle of July 22, in front of Atlanta, he collected so many Rebel arms from the battle-field that it required seventy-six mules and eleven large army wagons to transport them to Marietta.

FOURTH EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Gallant Cavalry Affair Near Winchester.

THE CAPTURE OF AN ENTIRE REBEL REGIMENT.

Brigadier and Sixteen Officers Taken.

COLONEL HENEGAN, OF S. C., A PRISONER.

Splendid Behavior of Troops.

Despatch from General Sheridan.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—The following despatch has just been received from General Sheridan:—

NEAR BERRYVILLE, 7 P. M., September 13.—This morning I sent General Getty's Division of the 6th Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of Summit Point and Winchester roads, over Opequan creek; Rhode's, Ramsour's, Gordon's, and Wharton's Divisions of the Rebel army were found on the west bank of the creek.

At the same time General Wilson, with General Mackintosh's Brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the Rebel cavalry at a run, and came in contact with Kershaw's Division.

Our cavalry charged and captured the 8th South Carolina Regiment, with sixteen officers and 145 men, and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henegan, commanding a Cavalry Brigade, with a loss of only two men killed and two wounded.

Great credit is due to Generals Wilson and Mackintosh of the 3d New Jersey and 2d Ohio Cavalry.

The charge was a gallant one.

A portion of the 2d Massachusetts Reserve Brigade made a charge on the right of the line and captured an officer and eleven men of Gordon's Division of Infantry. Our loss in the reconnoissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 68. Noon, 69. One P. M. 65. Wind, W. by N.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The players and admirers of that scientific and beautiful game, billiards, are on tip-toe patiently waiting for the commencement of the grand billiard tournament which is shortly to take place in this city. This tournament is for the championship of the State of Pennsylvania, and will be held at Sansom Street Hall, commencing on the 3d of October, and ending on the 10th instant.

The first prize consists of a gold-mounted cue, valued at $250; the second prize of a handsome set of silver ware, valued at $100. The following is a list of the players who will compete for the prizes:—Victor Estephe, Chris. Bird, J. Plunkett, J. W. Montgomery, R. T. Ryall, E. H. Nelms, J. Palmer, and H. Hewes.

All of the gentlemen, with one exception, are Philadelphians, either proprietors of billiard saloons or engaged in them. Mr. Palmer is an amateur, and is the only gentleman among the long list of noted amateur players who has had the nerve to enter into the contest. Previous to announcing the list of competitors, invitations were extended to all the prominent players of the game throughout the State, but none of them outside the names announced accepted the challenge.

The game will consist of five hundred points, and there are to be twenty eight games. Every shot is to be "fair," and no "push" shots will be allowed; as will be perceived from this fact, the game will be eminently a scientific one. It will be played on one of Phelan's carom tables.

There is to be an afternoon and evening exhibition each day. On the afternoon of the first exhibition, the first game will be played between Messrs. Hewes and Montgomery; the second game between Estephe and Bird. In the evening the following will be the order of the play:—First, game, Palmer and Ryall; second game, Plunkett and Nelms.

The order of the play for the following days has not yet been agreed upon. All of the gentlemen mentioned in the list of players have been practising the game for some weeks past on their own tables. They are all noted players, none of whom cannot make a run of one hundred "points."

Among the eminent billiard players expected to be present at the game are Messrs. Phelan, Cavanaugh, and Goldthwaite, of New York. Invitations have also been extended to other gentlemen throughout the different cities of the Union. The expenses of the tournament will amount to about seven hundred dollars. Messrs. Estephe, Ryall, and Montgomery are the committee of arrangements.

Any of the players have a right to challenge the winner of the cue to play every three months. If, at the expiration of three years, he shall retain possession of the cue, the honor of the championship is established. The tournament will be a grand one, as thousands of lovers of the art will, no doubt, be attracted to the city.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN ELLIOTT—TEN WOUNDS INFLICTED ON HIS PERSON.—A despatch from H. H. K. Elliott, dated this day at Indianapolis, states that he is on his way home with the body of his son, Captain Harvey Elliott, who, it will be remembered, was murdered several weeks since on the line of the Chicago, Indianapolis, and Peru railroad, not far from the city of Indianapolis.

His body was thrown out upon the track with the evident purpose of giving the impression that it had been run over. Upon the body of Captain Elliott no less than ten stabs were discovered, any one of which was sufficient to cause death. Besides rifling the pockets of the deceased, his murderer or murderers left him almost without a vestige of clothing.

Captain Elliott was a brother of Captain Thos. H. Elliott, an aid on General Geary's staff, whose wounding and death before Atlanta, we recorded some time since. The body of Captain Elliott will arrive in this city to-morrow. Several United States Detectives are on the track of the person or persons who committed this brutal murder, and the arrest of a man on suspicion has already taken place.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A young man, about 25 years of age, bushy whiskers and moustache, is on a "collecting tour" among our citizens, which collections, it may be as well to state, are applied exclusively to his own individual benefit. He has been considerate enough to drop in upon the clergy during the course of his perambulations, and with the unctuous tongue which he is represented to possess, he has succeeded in doing two or three of the brethren to the extent of a few dollars or so. On Saturday morning last our collector presented himself at the residence of a minister of the gospel, residing in the vicinity of Broad and South streets. He represented himself as Dr. Lewis, a member of Dr. Wylie's church, and that he resided in the vicinity of Ninth and Green streets. He was on a collecting tour, and desired some change for the person who was about to pay him a bill. At first the stranger was regarded with some suspicion, but he seemed to be perfectly familiar with a number of pastors, and the most prominent members of Dr. Wylie's congregation. The change was handed him, which he promised to return in half an hour. As may be surmised, the rascal has not since made his appearance.

THE IMPENDING DRAFT.

Philadelphia Not Exempt.

DRAWINGS ON MONDAY NEXT.

Dilatory Districts to be Drawn First.

By telegram from Harrisburg, we are informed that the draft in this City and State is fixed for Monday next, the 19th inst.

Although the quota of this city has been reduced some thousands by means of the enlistments and credits for the men who have entered the navy, still *Philadelphia is not yet exempt from the draft.* In a number of the wards of this city, great exertions have been made from the time the fact of the draft was first announced, to fill their quota, and in this laudable desire some have succeeded.

Others are yet deficient, some fifty or one hundred men, while a third class have neglected to institute even the initiatory movement in the matter—the calling of a ward meeting. To all such, who come under the latter head, we can only call their attention to the gratifying fact that in accordance with recent orders received from Washington, the draft will first be commenced in those districts where the residents have been least energetic in endeavoring to raise recruits to fill their quota.

The object of this charitable provision is to allow all possible time to other wards where efforts have been made to obviate the necessity of a draft by recruiting. Surely, at the low price of recruits not a single ward in this city should permit a draft to take place among them. Some of the most populous of our wards have succeeded in reducing their quota to a few score of men, and we can perceive no reason why Philadelphia should not be entirely exempt. There is money enough in the hands of our citizens to secure this object if sufficient zeal is displayed to obtain it.

ELECTION OF ENGINEERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The election of Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department took place last night at the hall of the Board of Fire Directors. The following is the vote by companies:—

FIRST DISTRICT.

For Terrence McCusker—Delaware, Franklin, Washington, Weccacoe, Good Will, Hibernia, Philadelphia Engines, and Moyamensing, Robert Morris, America, Philadelphia and Warren Hose Companies—12.

For George W. Stinsman—Shiffler Hose, Southwark Hose, Western Hose, Schuylkill Hose—4.

For Samuel H. Frease—Franklin Hose, Columbia Hose, Fame Hose—3.

For James M. Roberts—Good Intent Hose, Marion Hose, Southwark Engine, Columbia Engine, Diligent Engine, Perseverance Hose, Phœnix Hose, Washington Engine—8.

For William J. Hazel—Hope Engine, Niagara Hose—2.

For Robert B. Warner—Hope Hose—1.

SECOND DISTRICT.

For Joseph S. Robinson—Empire Hook and Ladder, Fairmount Engine, Humane Hose, Independence Engine, Reliance Engine, Spring Garden Engine, United States Hose, Vigilant Engine, Friendship Engine, Globe Engine, Humane Engine, Ringgold Hose, William Penn Hose—13.

For George Downey, Jr.—Assistance Engine, Diligent Hose, Fairmount Hose, Good Will Hose, Neptune Hose, Northern Liberty Engine, Western Engine, Lafayette Hose, Northern Liberty Hose, Spring Garden Hose, America Engine—11.

For George Hensler—Pennsylvania Hose, Tivoli Hose, Good Intent Engine, Kensington Hose, Mechanic Engine—5.

For A. W. Wright—Cohocksink Hose, Hand-in-Hand Engine, South Penn Hose, Taylor Hose, United Hose, Independence Hose—6.

THIRD DISTRICT.

For James Adams—Decatur Engine, Excelsior Hook and Ladder, Rescue Hook and Ladder, Washington of Frankford—4.

For W. Williams—Franklin of Frankford, Liberty of Holmesburg, Union of Rising Sun—3.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

For Jacob Gonaver—Fellowship, Franklin of Germantown, Germantown Hose, Manayunk Engine, Mount Airy Engine, Washington of Germantown—6.

For George Fox—Congress of Chesnut Hill, Good Intent of Roxborough—2.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

For Hamilton Scott—Kingsessing Engine, Monroe Engine, Union Hose, West Philadelphia Engine—4.

The West Philadelphia Hose and Mantua Hook and Ladder Companies voted for a party not in nomination.

DETECTION OF A ROBBER.—The man, named Richard Mason, who was arrested some time since on the charge of robbing the store of Mr. Lewis Brown, Third and Brown streets, of some sixty dollars in money and fourteen boxes of cigars, was committed to answer by Alderman Beltler yesterday. The accused was arrested by Detective Taggart, the evidence against him being a valise containing burglars' tools found in his room, as also the fact that a week or so after the robbery he had sold a number of cigars to a woman named Mrs. Ann Miller, living on Water street, above Dock. These cigars were identified by Mr. Brown, as also were the boxes containing them. The fire-proof from which the money was taken was blown open.

A HANDSOME AMBULANCE.—Yesterday the Good Will Engine Company housed a new ambulance. The sides are painted a deep emerald, and the velvet couches of the interior are of the same rich color. On the sides are two beautiful oil paintings, representing wounded soldiers on the field of battle. They are called "lost" and "found," and are descriptive of the fates of our gallant heroes, one of whom is discovered by his comrades in the tangled underwood, where he fell, and the other lies dying in an obscure glen, unknown and uncared for.

SENTENCE OF PICKPOCKETS.—Six of the fourteen pickpockets alleged to be from New York, who were charged with the theft of a watch in a railroad car, were convicted, and three of them were sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and the remaining three to two years' imprisonment. The other eight were held to bail for their future good behavior.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MEETING.—A meeting of the McClellan Old Guard, a soldiers' campaign club, held at the Continental Theatre, last evening, was quite largely attended. Speeches were made by Colonel James Page, John O'Byrne, Richard Vaux, and others. Another meeting will be held at Barr's hotel, to-morrow evening.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—A German, aged about sixty years, was found yesterday in an insensible condition at Girard avenue and Leopold streets. He was conveyed to the Seventeenth Ward Station House, where he died this morning.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—This morning Emma Thomas was arraigned before Alderman Massey, upon the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 1209 Carlton street. Three women, inmates of the house, were also taken into custody, and the whole party held to answer.

VETERINARY.—A quarterly meeting of the Pennsylvania Veterinary Medical Association, Dr. Jenning, President, was held yesterday afternoon. The diseases to which horses are subject, were referred to at length, after which the meeting adjourned.

DISHONEST YOUTH.—Michael Fulton, a lad was charged with stealing one hundred dollars in greenbacks from the coat pocket of his employer, Mr. George Brazier. He was committed to answer the charge at Court by Alderman Welding.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.—The Great Council of the United States of the Improved order of Red Men, will continue its session in this city for three or four days. A. J. Francis, of Kentucky, presides over the Convention.

CHARITABLE.—The bulk of Mr. Robert Orr's estate, recently deceased, is left to the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation of this city, for the use and benefit of the poor members of said congregation.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.—The 8th New York Regiment, which arrived in this city last evening, will leave for Trenton to-day. They were entertained at the Refreshment Saloons.

THE COURSE.—To-day at 12 o'clock the entries for the Point Breeze Park fall trotting match will be closed.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were drawn for the payment of the city bounty to ninety-one men, five of whom were substitutes.

RIGHTS OF RAILWAY TRAVELERS.—A case of some interest to railway travelers will probably soon be brought before the courts of this State, and upon its decision every person who travels on railroads is more or less interested. The facts of the case are as follows: On Saturday last a gentleman in Philadelphia purchased a ticket on the Pennsylvania Railroad from that city to Pittsburg, which, on its face, guaranteed him one seat. Upon entering the car all the seats were occupied, and the attention of the conductor was called to the fact. The passenger, however, received no satisfaction, and when the conductor came round to lift the tickets, the passenger refused to surrender his on the ground that the company did not fulfil its part of the contract. The conductor demanded the ticket or threatened expulsion of the passenger from the cars. The passenger stuck to his point, and when the train reached Downingtown the conductor led him out of the car. No resistance was made except a verbal protest, and the expressed determination to test the matter before the courts. Whether suit has been instituted we have not yet learned.

SOCIAL REUNION.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen from the different churches of this city, met last evening in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, it being the occasion of a reunion of the members and their families and friends. The evening's entertainments were commenced by an address from the President of the Association, Mr. P. B. Simons. During the evening the guests were entertained with vocal and instrumental music, conundrums, and short addresses by gentlemen present, among whom were several clergymen. At a late hour the entertainment was brought to a close by the presentation of refreshments provided for the occasion. It was stated by the President that a strenuous effort was being made by the members to revive an interest in the Temperance cause, and that there were good grounds for believing that the efforts had not been in vain. It was also stated that during the month of May there would be a convention of the members of the Christian Association held in this city, composed of delegates from the British Provinces as well as from different sections of the Union. The meeting was one of much social and intellectual enjoyment, and was intended to be one of a series which will be held at intervals during the coming season.

FOR A LONG TIME PHILADELPHIA HAS FELT the want of an establishment where a lady could go and secure a complete outfit. Formerly a bride would have to depend on her friends to advise what to get and where to get it. Now we have in this city a first-class establishment, where a person can have everything made at the shortest notice, in the most elegant manner and at very reasonable prices. We recommend our lady friends to go to the Wheeler & Wilson salesroom and examine specimens of their work. We have never seen anything at all equal to it, either in this country or Europe. The Wheeler & Wilson Company do all kinds of family sewing, quilting, tucking, &c., at their office, or are prepared to send out obliging and competent young ladies to sew by the day or week, with or without machines. Now is the time for families to have their sewing attended to. We all know that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine does the best work and is the most economical in the use of cotton. Salesroom, 704 Chesnut street, above Seventh.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL PULMONARY AFFECTIONS, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the standard remedy, at all times safe and reliable. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

DR. ROBERTSON'S NERVOUS CORDIAL; OR, Nature's Grand Restorer. The great remedy for all Nervous Complaints, debility, prostration, lowness of spirits &c. Price $1. For sale by Dyott & Co., No. 232 S. Second street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Ludlow.—About one week ago fourteen New York thieves and bounty jumpers emigrated to this city. Their names are, John O'Brien, William Mulligan, Edward Russell, John McCann, Edward Harrison, Edward Riley, John Sullivan, George Gaffney, Michael Craven, Hen. Wilson, Lawrence O'Brien, Joseph Murphy, and William Broughter. Arriving at the depot, at Kensington, in the evening, they took passage down in the Sixth street cars. Among the passengers by that conveyance was a man named Detwiler, and being unable to resist the instincts of their profession, they robbed him of his watch. He gave information of his loss at the Central Station, when officers at once went in search of the thieves. Three of the parties were arrested at the Commercial Hotel, Sixth street above Chesnut, and Mr. Detwiler's watch was found between the mattresses of their bed.

The remainder of the party were arrested at Earle's Saloon, 6th and Chestnut, where they had gone to get their supper.

The old adage is that "Justice is slow but sure." In the case of the men whose history is above given it proved to be swift. They were all placed on trial yesterday. Of the fourteen captured six were convicted, viz: John O'Brien, Wm. Mulligan, Edward Russell, John McCann, Edward Harrison, and Edward Riley, and were sentenced; the first three named to an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary, and the last three to the same imprisonment in the County Prison.

The remainder of the fourteen, charged as accessories, were acquitted, but were required by Judge Ludlow to enter into bonds in $3000 to be of good behavior for one year; and not being able to enter security in such an amount, the parties were of course committed.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Arena, Williams, Pensacola, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque Winslow, Yorke, do. do.
Schr Mary E. Pierce, Shea, Newburyport, do.
Schr Chatin, Baker, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lockman.
Schr Lacon, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr Maggie Louise, Smith, Port Spain, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr New Zealand, Fordham, Boston, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Rachel Jane, Heath, Norwich, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Pearl, Brown, Boston, Day & Haddall.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Cuba (Br.), Holmes, 20 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Ash Horn.
Schr Remittance, Harrington, 5 days from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.
Schr Two Brothers, West, 1 day from Indian River, with grain to James Barrell.
Schr S. P. McColley, Burborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to James Barrell.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Eliza White, Barney, from Baltimore, off Reedy island yesterday at noon, at anchor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, September 14.

Gold is more active this morning, and prices have declined; opening at 228¾, fell off and sold at 226¾ at 11 o'clock, 225¾ at 12 o'clock, 223¾ at 12½ o'clock.

The Stock Market continues dull, but prices are steady. Government bonds are quiet, with sales of 5-20s at 103½, coupons off, and 7·30s at 110⅝. 6s of 1881 are quoted at 107¼@107½.

Railroad shares are quiet, and there is very little doing. Reading sold at 65, which is an advance. Little Schuylkill at 46½. Catawissa Preferred at 40¼@40¾, and Philadelphia and Erie at 34@34¼; 157 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 73¾ for Pennsylvania, 62 for Minehill, 34 for North Pennsylvania, 20 for Catawissa Common, and 48 for Long Island.

City 6s, new, sold at 106 and Pennsylvania 5s at 98.

Oil stocks are rather dull, but prices have an upward t

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM) ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

END OF MOSEBY'S CAREER.

We have been shown a private letter from an officer serving in Colonel LOWELL'S Brigade of cavalry, now operating near Snickersville, Va., which gives an account of the capture and death of Colonel MOSEBY, who has been called the "Prince of Partisan Rangers." He was captured in a skirmish, on the 2d of September, and in attempting to make his escape was shot by the sentinel. When captured he had no *passants*, stripes, stars, or other insignia to designate his rank, but was recognized by a Rebel deserter who viewed his remains. Nothing was found on his person which might not have belonged to a private in the Rebel ranks, and doubts were expressed about his being MOSEBY, until his capture was reported in the Richmond papers a day or two since.

JOHN H. MOSEBY was a native of Buckingham county, Virginia, and was a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of that region of the State. He had a fine address, and was a man of excellent build, but not above the medium height. He raised a company of partisan rangers in 1862, and has been engaged in the most successful predatory operations of the war since that time. He afterwards raised a battalion, and then a regiment of outlaws, who were devoted to him, and whom he led most successfully in his wicked work. He was commissioned a major in the Rebel service for capturing General POPE'S Staff and private baggage train, and was made a colonel during the present year. His loss will be as severely felt in Virginia as is the loss of MORGAN on the Cumberland, and QUANTRELL in the Southwest.

ORGANIC DISCORDS.

We are not about to write a treatise on natural philosophy, astronomy, or medical science, as to the eye of the learned reader our caption to this article might import. We simply wish to say a few words of persuasion, and utter a few good-tempered growls upon the subject of the lamentable state of discord into which the majority of those popular instruments, 'yclept "hand-organs," and the like, have fallen in our community.

We are not of those who look with stern and indiscriminate disapproval upon all and every one of these peripatetic purveyors of "music for the million." On the contrary, we are not at all ashamed to confess that we have been "moved even unto tears" by the notes of a well-tuned and well-*turned* organ, beneath our window, on a starlight winter's night, playing some sweet, sad melody, whose burden of words was sung in the silent chambers of our own memory, as we listened; and we have as often, yes, far oftener, been roused to pleasant smiles, by gazing on the happy faces of children, as they clapped their little hands and shouted, in the fullness of their glee, at the evolutions of the puppets on the organ's tiny stage, or the antics of the "knowing" monkey, in uniform, who accompanied the instrument; and on such occasions we have involuntarily put our hand in our not always well-lined pocket, and given the man a largess which corresponded far more suitably with our feelings than with our purse.

But with all our charity and good-will to these itinerant musicians, and admiration for their harmonies, we cannot strain our benevolence so far as to listen complacently to their performance when their instruments are painfully out of tune, and the notes of "Old Dog Tray" more resemble the howls of the identical animal, if his tail were trodden on, than a pathetic lament for his untimely loss; while the lonely weeping of the colored swain for his "Nelly," who "was a lady," seems changed into the discordant "boohoo" of a whipped schoolboy; and we feel at such times (which, alas! are all too frequent of late) very much in the mood of Dr. HOLMES, on a similar occasion, of which he gives a humorous sketch, in verse, too long, unfortunately, to transcribe here. Like him when

> "The music all is ground,
> And at once, like a poultice, comes
> To heal the blows of sound,"

being also a "smallish man," we are inclined to "drop a button in the hat."

There has long been an ordinance here against "organ grinders," hurdy-gurdy boys, *et id omne genus*, which ranks them as vagrants, and punishes them with imprisonment as such; but we rather rejoice that this is but seldom, if ever, enforced. We would advocate, however, an ordinance which should order "sentence of banishment and confiscation of property" (viz.: organ, etc.), against every street musician who should be found in *flagrante delictu*, as a violator of the laws of harmony, by torturing the ears of humanity with the discord of an instrument out of repair, and we think such an ordinance, rigidly enforced, would tend greatly to promote the public peace, and create a "spirit of harmony" in the *organs* of the country, viz. the Press; and any editor who has endured the penance of such a performance in front of his sanctum, will agree with us, we are confident, and at such a time as the present, when the feelings of men are in a state of unusual excitement upon questions of national welfare, there seems to be a special need of soothing influences. Give us, then, oh ye wandering minstrels, instead of the "harsh dissonance of ill-tutored reeds," that veritable music "which hath charms to soothe the savage breast."

A TRIFLER.

WILLIAM B. REED will never forgive the Secretary of War for the silent contempt with which he has been treated by the Government. He has toiled and struggled for the cheap crown of martyrdom that now forms so golden a halo around VALLANDIGHAM, and WALL, and BOILEAU.

Fort Lafayette has been denied him, and the creaking hinges on the gates of Fort Delaware have never thrilled his soul with their music. Of course Mr. REED feels bitter at being left severely alone, and he opens the homœopathic vials of his wrath upon Mr. STANTON in a mortal column of this morning's *Age*. The article is entitled, "A Persian Stanton," and should also be signed "A Swiss Reed," which is synonymous for a penny-whistle.

It must be edifying to any distinguished foreigner, temporarily in our midst, to find to what an ignoble use the caustic ability of the ex-District Attorney can be applied in an epoch that craves and claims the employment of the highest genius in the discussion of the greatest topics that ever convulsed a nation. Mr. REED flounders among the ruts of cannon-wheels, brandishing a syringe with which he bespatters the garments of his betters, whose souls are in the work of saving an imperilled Republic from destruction.

The Minister to Pekin has brought home the manners of Pekin. He has had furtive chats with the doorkeepers of the War Department, and the laundress in charge of its towels, and the engineer of its spittoons. He recites their grievances and bemoans their hardships. But the sting of the article is in its tail. The statesman of Chesnut Hill has met something in his varied reading (for he finds time in the midst of a gigantic civil war to read all the trash that he can find, that to his jaundiced mind resembles the terse and vigorous style of the war bulletins of Mr. STANTON, published for the information of the wives, and mothers, and little ones of our gallant soldiers, and in which are recorded in lit and glowing terms, the achievements of our brave armies.

Mr. REED, who, we believe, holds the promise of General MCCLELLAN of the mission to England, should keep in view the necessity of making some show of patriotism in a struggle which has elicited the sympathy of the brightest intellects and noblest hearts in England. How will he feel if the London *Times*, when chronicling his appointment, should copy from the same book from which he quoted, the interview between the Grand Vizier and his "Chief Eunuch," in which that functionary manifests his entire fitness for the post he fills in the palace by his literary accomplishments and scholarly culture, in contradistinction to the warriors of the old Arabian race facing the battle in defense of the throne of their sovereign, and the faith of their sires.

Mr. STANTON may be remembered in love and reverence by a grateful posterity (if he be denied justice now) by reason of his war bulletins, which according to Mr. REED are like nothing in history, but the ex-District Attorney is certain to appear through all the future as a piping eunuch who toyed with flutes amid the resonant clash of arms in the grandest struggle that ever engaged a free people in the tide of time.

Treasure Trove.

A quantity of silver coins have been lately discovered in Scotland, of which, out of 1000 examined, 964 were of Henry III, 19 of John, and 17 of a rude and then unknown type. It has since been ascertained that these last are silver pennies of William I, of Scotland, known in history as William the Lion.

The Government, of course, gobbled up the treasure, leaving the poor finder only the vague promise implied in this aristocratic and insolent note:—

"TREASURY, August 17, 1864.—Treasure Trove, Eccles.—Sir:—Your letter of the 12th August, instant, on the above subject, has been referred to me by the lords of her Majesty's Treasury. I apprehend that, under the circumstances stated, the coins found are unquestionably 'Treasure Trove,' and as such the property of her Majesty, by virtue of the royal prerogative. There is no act of Parliament under which the Crown's title is derived. Her Majesty is entitled under the common law of England. I am authorized by the lords of her Majesty's Treasury to request that you will transmit to me the treasure by some safe conveyance. Your application on behalf of the finder will be considered when my lords shall have determined as to the disposal of the coins.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"H. R. REYNOLDS,
"Solicitor, her Majesty's Treasury."

Death of Park Benjamin.

Mr. Park Benjamin died at his house in this city last night, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, after a brief illness. He was born in 1809 at Demerara, in British Guiana, where his father was a merchant. He studied two years at Harvard, and was graduated at Trinity College, in Hartford, in 1829; began to practice law in Boston in 1832; and was one of the original editors of the *New England Magazine*. He removed to this city in 1837, and was connected at different times with several journals, the *American Monthly Magazine*, the *New Yorker*, and the *New World*. Later he became known as a lecturer; and he was, besides this, a frequent contributor, in prose and verse, to the magazines and other journals of the day. His mind was active, his conversation brilliant, and he wrote with remarkable facility and vivacity.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, 13th.

Cashiered for Cowardice.

A letter from New Orleans says:—The Rebel General Hamilton Privlean Bee, a native of South Carolina, has been cashiered for cowardice in the face of the enemy. General Bee, it appears, had been appointed to command the division formerly led by General Tom Green, of Texas, who was killed on Red river, and who was charged with abandoning his command in a subsequent fight with General Steele, in Arkansas. Since his disgrace, it is stated, he has professed to be in bad health, and has expressed conviction that a visit to Mexico would be essential to his recovery. He is probably there by this time. This General Bee is the individual who got drunk on liquor obtained by exchanging military stores belonging to the so-called Confederate States Army for it, and fled from Brownsville in a panic several days before our troops arrived. Before leaving he invested $39,000 in sterling exchange. He will probably, after spending a time in Mexico, visit Europe.

General Sherman's Order of Thanks for Atlanta.

On the 3d inst. General Sherman issued the following order to his troops:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI, near Lovejoy's Station, Georgia, September 3, 1864.—Special Orders No. 62.—The General commanding announces, with great pleasure, that our troops under Major-General Slocum occupied Atlanta yesterday at eleven o'clock A. M., the enemy having evacuated the night before, de-troying vast magazines and stores, and blowing up along their route eighty car-loads of ammunition, which accounts for the sounds heard by us on the night of the 1st inst. Your task has been well done, and all work of destruction to the railroad will cease. By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN.

Signed by Lieutenant M. DAYTON.

War Horse for General Sherman.

The Lancaster (Ohio) *Gazette* states that the citizens of Lancaster design presenting their distinguished townsman, General Sherman, the celebrated horse "Bronze," now owned by Messrs. Reber and Kuntz of that place, as an appropriate testimonial of their appreciation and regard of the General's services.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.—Signor Perelli, of this city, will inaugurate a novelty, the coming season, in the shape of a Series of Amateur Italain Opera. The vocal performers will be exclusively his own pupils, who will be assisted by a full and efficient orchestra. Six standard operas will be given, and the performers will be appropriately costumed. Mr. Perelli having just returned from Europe, brought with him the necessary dresses and decorations for that purpose, and also full scores of music of the different operas to be performed. The *Norma* will be private, and will take place in November next.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCHOOL MATTERS.—At a meeting of the Board of School Controllers, held yesterday, the committee of accounts reported their approval of bills amounting in the aggregate to $183,985 47, for which warrants were ordered to be drawn. The Committee on Boys' High School reported the resignation of Professor Rand. Also, a resolution providing for a revision of the salaries of the teachers of unclassified and consolidated schools; also, in reference to the time of issuing teacher's warrants. The sections are to be taken in order from the first to the twenty-sixth, when the warrants fall due in January and July, and the reverse when they fall due in April and October. The report of the Joint Committee on the subject of sectional superintendency was called up, but was postponed. The Committee on Schools was directed to inquire into the probable additional expenditure the change would render necessary.

THE NEGLECTED SOLDIER.—The detention of the men belonging to the 106th and 28th Pennsylvania Regiments, whose term of service has expired, and who for some weeks past have been subsisting upon the courtesy of the Refreshment Saloons, is attributed to the negligence of the officers formerly in command of these regiments. Upon their arrival in this city, it is alleged that these officers immediately left for their homes, without even so much as providing for the preparation of the muster-rolls of the men, upon which they only can be mustered out of the service.

Some of the officers, however, have been promoted to commands in other regiments, and are now in the field, while the men of their former command have been left without means to secure their release. As the case now stands, these soldiers are unable to walk even so far as a square or two from the Refreshment Saloons without being liable to arrest for desertion by the Provost Guard.

At Camp Cadwalader, at the prefent moment, there are scores of soldiers whose term of service has expired, and who have been arrested under just such circumstances as we have alluded to. Most of the officers have drawn all the pay due them, and hence the regiments, or fragments of regiments, have no further claims to their consideration, other than that of the simple claim of humanity, which these men seem to have entirely ignored. Who will care for the neglected soldier under such circumstances?

THE NATIONAL STATE GUARD.—Between thirty and forty organizations have been granted at the State Inspector General's office to parties recruiting for the five regiments to be organized immediately for the Pennsylvania State Guard. When authority thus to recruit was issued by the Inspector-General, it was not calculated that troops could be immediately raised for the State service. The impending draft and the fact that sub-military districts are paying large bounties to fill quotas, acted as a bar to all efforts to secure volunteers for the State Guard. As soon, however, as the draft has been made, and the national authorities close their recruiting offices, efforts will be made to secure men for the State. It is proposed to locate the camp for the reception, instruction, and organization of these troops at some point west of the Susquehanna, probably in the vicinity of Carlisle. The object of this is to avoid all conflict with the United States authorities, who now have possession of the camps in this vicinity, and to place the men to be organized as a State Guard as near the scene of their proposed service as possible, while they are being disciplined.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The remnant of this gallant and veteran regiment, so widely and favorably known, reached Washington, on Friday evening, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. McCOY. After three years of unceasing hardship and privations, participating in every contest of the Army of the Potomac, and having received to their full regiment over eleven hundred recruits, they are returning with one hundred and three of their original members and seven officers. They lost one Brigadier-General, the immortal Strong Vincent, at Gettysburg; Colonel McLean, killed at Gaines' Hill; also, Major Nagle; Colonel Woodward lost left leg at Wilderness; two captains, Stowe and Snell; Company A lost thirty-eight killed. Captain Brown is now a brigadier-general, recently confined at Charleston and wounded seven times. The regiment is shortly expected in this city.

NEW ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—This regiment, which has been organized at Camp Reynolds, Pittsburg, as the 5th Pennsylvania Artillery, has received marching orders. The following is a list of the field and staff officers:—

Colonel—George S. Gallup.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Joseph Brown.
First Major—Howard Morton.
Second Major—Michael Baer.
Third Major—George Irwin.
Adjutant—Robert G. Hare.
Quartermaster—W. J. McClelland.

The regiment is composed of twelve companies, commanded as follows:—Company A, Captain Hope; F, Captain Flannegan; D, Captain Bowman; I, Captain Hawk; L, Captain Zeigler; H, Captain Hand; C, Captain Young; E, Captain Anderson; K, Captain Kent; G, Captain Ross; M, Captain Alward; B, Captain Rhodes.

Married.

MARTIN—HOPKINS.—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. JAMES MARTIN to Miss FRANCES S. HOPKINS.

Died.

BLODGET.—On Monday afternoon, September 12th, VIRGINIA, daughter of Louis and Mary E. Blodget, aged one year three and a half months.

BOWLBY.—On Monday, 12th inst., MARIA BOWLBY, daughter of the late Edward Bowlby.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, 15th inst. at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 405 S. Third street.

BOWEN.—At her residence, in Snow Hill, Worcester county, Maryland, Mrs. ANN A. ELIZA, wife of the late Edward H. Bowen, aged 3? years.

ELLIOTT.—September 13th, after a short illness, JOSEPH ELLIOTT, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 314 Queen street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

PALMER.—After a severe illness, at Chester, Pennsylvania, September 13th, 1864, SAMUEL PALMER, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 51st year of his age.

Due notice will be given of his funeral. (New York papers please copy.)

PEALE.—On the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of Rubens Peale, in the 60th year of her age.

The funeral will take place in Forestville, from Trinity Church, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

PUTNAM.—At Hanover, N. H., September 7th, Mrs. SARAH G. PUTNAM, widow of the late Prof. Putnam, of Dartmouth College.

READ.—Departed this life, September 8th, 1864, at the residence of Mr. Wilkins, St. Mary's county, Maryland, STACY B. READ, Esq., in the 51st year of his age.

SAGER.—On the morning of the 13th instant, MARGARETTA, daughter of the late Michael Sager.

The Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 314 Arch street, on Saturday morning, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock.

TILLINGHAST.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. MARGARET TILLINGHAST, daughter of the late Thomas Dealver, Sr., of this city.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 317 S. Sixth street, on Friday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock.

DEPOT FOR

UNITED STATES REVENUE

AND

POSTAGE STAMPS,

FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES.

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

United States Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two per cent. discount allowed on all sales from Five to Twenty Dollars; Three per cent. on Twenty Dollars and upwards.

All orders should be sent to

JESPER HARDING,
Collector of First District,
9-14-12t No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
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Running through Sansom street, from Seventh to Tenth, connecting the Telegraphic Institute and the College, thus giving the students all the advantages of a long side line. On this line there are four stations, designed respectively, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and its practice and operations differ in no respect from that of a real line connecting those cities.
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PURE SPIRITS.—500 GALLS. PURE SPIRITS, fourth proof, for preserving purposes, for sale by
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BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, &c. are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

ASTHMA is always cured. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulties of breathing.

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CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so efficient. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

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In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

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All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the
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Will commence,
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Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

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By GEORGE J. BOYD,
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Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
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MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other Brand in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

FOR BOSTON.—A FIRST-CLASS Steamship will sail for Boston, from foot of ALMOND Street, on FRIDAY, September 16, at 10 A. M. For freight, which will be taken at low rates, or passage, apply to ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,
se12-3t* No. 416 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
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ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
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MORTON MCMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
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4. William H. Korn,	16. David McConaughy,
5. Barton H. Jones,	17. David W. Woods,
6. Charles M. Funk,	18. Isaac Benson,
7. Robert Parke,	19. John Patton,
8. William Taylor,	20. Samuel B. Dick,
9. John A. Hoagland,	21. Everard Bierer,
10. Richard H. Correll,	22. John P. Penny,
11. Edward Hallman,	23. Ebenezer McJunkin,
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By order of the State Central Committee.
SIMON CAMERON,
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The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy. Admittance, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
SECOND WEEK OF MRS. JOHN DREW.
STERLING COMEDY AND FARCE.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, September 14, 1864,
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
Widow Cheery.....Mrs John Drew
Frank Hearial.....Mr. Carden
Timothy Quaint.....Stuart Robson
To conclude with the glorious farce of
POOR PILLICOUDY.
Pillicoudy.....Stuart Robson
Sarah Blunt.....Miss C. Jefferson
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Grover & Sinn.....Proprietors and Managers.
INCREASED ATTRACTION
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
Of the Great Romantic, Musical, Pantomimic Spectacular Drama,
ALADDIN;
OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS,
FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
The performance will commence with a popular Comedietta.
THIRD FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON
Doors open at 2 o'clock. Admission to the Matinee 30 cents (all parts of the house). Children, 25 cents.
MONDAY, September 19, first night of the Fall and Winter Season, when
THE SEA OF ICE WILL BE PRODUCED. se12-6

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL,
No. 532 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.
au30-18t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1027 and 1029 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at Auction since the FALL IN GOLD, and will be sold at less than
IMPORTATION COST.
FRENCH MERINOES,
PLAIN POPLINS,
RICH PLAID POPLINS,
RICH PLAID MERINOES,
RICH PLAID CASHMERES.
And several lots choice styles
POIL DE CHEVRES,
60 CENTS PER YARD,
In daily receipt of New Goods, which will be sold cheap.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
9-14-3t Above Willow.

GREAT SALE RESUMED
OF
SPECIMEN EVERGREENS,
AT
BRIGHT'S NURSERY,
OLD YORK ROAD.
The Balance of
TWO THOUSAND LOTS
WILL BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE, ON
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15,
AT 11 O'CLOCK. 11*

NEW SEA SHAD.—
200 barrels new Economy Sea Shad, to arrive by steamer "Norman." For sale by
KENNEDY, STAIRS & CO.,
se10-5t No. 120 and 122 N. WHARVES.

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stricture, Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs.

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities; Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in all these diseases.

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "Immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.
Those suffering from Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.
The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.

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WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-tuths-3m

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MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.
C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE.
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STORES OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT, ON OR BEFORE the first of October, a medium sized Store, with a good cellar, suitable for a wholesale warehouse; east of Sixth street, and north of Chesnut street preferred. Rent from three to six hundred dollars. Address
WM. H. B.,
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WANTED, WANTED,
WORK FOR CIRCULAR AND JIG SAWS
AT
VANDUSEN, DAVIDSON & CO'S,
Penn Treaty Marine Railway and Ship Yard,
BEACH, above HANOVER Street,
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WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office, Box 2605. au26-6t*

F

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE PROSPECT.

From the Tribune.

Thus far, elections have this year been held in the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, Vermont, and Maine, each of which has been carried by the Union party by an aggregate increase on the majority of the preceding year. The four former voted before, the two latter since, the rival nominations for President; but the result does not seem to have been affected by that circumstance. We may, with great confidence, assume, therefore—reasoning from absolute data—that the elections of this year will substantially reiterate the popular convictions expressed in those of 1863, with the probable exception of Kentucky, where the Bramlette-Guthrie faction, which last year supported the Union ticket, has since gone over to the Opposition, and are likely to carry the State with them, if Rebel guerillas and returned soldiers from the Confederate armies shall be allowed to vote, as they probably will be.

This is precisely what is meant by that plank in the Chicago Democratic Platform which denounces "the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware." That interference in good part precluded voting by and for avowed, notorious, active traitors—"only that and nothing more." The Bramlette-Guthrie faction of Kentuckians thought this a nice operation so long as they and the Rebels voted opposite tickets; now that they want to vote the same ticket, they stigmatize it as atrocious. We beg leave to agree with their old opinion rather than their new protestation. Still we believe them strong enough, with Rebel help, to carry their State for McClellan, though the unconditional Unionists of Kentucky are making a gallant fight, and have hopes of success.

The following table shows the popular vote of the respective States in 1863, with the number of electors to be chosen by each, eight weeks hence:—

States.	Vote in '63. Unionist.	Democratic.	Electors of '64.
Maine	68,299	50,583	7
New Hampshire	33,405	32,833	5
Massachusetts	70,483	29,207	12
Rhode Island	10,828	7,557	4
Connecticut	41,032	38,395	6
Vermont	29,613	11,902	5
New York	314,347	284,942	33
New Jersey	40,000	50,000	7
Pennsylvania	269,466	234,171	26
Delaware	8,155	8,044	3
Maryland	36,360	15,084	7
West Virginia	25,000	15,000	5
Ohio	288,661	187,562	21
Michigan	68,992	61,913	8
Indiana	118,517	128,160	13
Illinois	125,263	95,807	16
Wisconsin	79,959	57,218	8
Minnesota	19,515	12,722	4
Iowa	85,741	53,008	8
Kentucky	68,306	17,389	11
Missouri	46,548	47,229	11
Kansas	9,990	5,464	3
California	61,447	44,715	5
Oregon	7,039	3,450	3
Total	1,949,966	1,511,423	231
Union majority	438,543	Necessary to choose	116

NOTE.—In New Jersey, there was no candidate running throughout the State in 1863; but the aggregate vote of the rival parties was very nearly as given above. There will be some 40,000 additional votes polled this fall in Delaware, the Democratic party refused to vote last year, alleging military coercion; so we have given above the vote for Governor in 1862. The vote last year (for Congress) stood—Unionist, 8220; scattering 14. In Maryland, both candidates were old Whigs, but we have given the vote of the pro-slavery man (Mallit) to the Democrats, who can poll 10,000 more when they try.

West Virginia voted the Union ticket solid; her full vote when polled will vary little from the totals (estimated) above. Ohio polled her usual Democratic vote for Vallandigham, but an extraordinary aggregate against him—probably 20,000 more than if any one else had been the Democratic candidate. Indiana held none but local elections last year; so we have embodied her vote of 1862 in our table. Her local elections of 1863 showed Union gains on that vote. Illinois in 1863 chose local officers only; in many counties there was but one ticket; in all, party lines were considerably overleaped.

From several counties we have majorities only; so that the totals should at least be 5000 higher than those given in our table. In the aggregate, from Missouri, there are several counties utterly wanting; full returns would considerably increase both aggregates. Oregon voted a month later than all elected Unionists by fully as good a ratio as given in our table, which is that for Governor in 1862. (Our friends also carried the State handsomely last June.) Kansas held no elections. We give our vote in 1862.

Putting Kentucky against us, where she probably belongs, and the popular vote of last year would give McClellan the electors from New Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri—44 in all—leaving 187 to Lincoln. And that is just about the probable result, unless the Rebels in arms should meantime win important victories. Our triumph seems tolerably safe; but not so safe as to justify an abatement of effort.

CONFEDERATE CREDIT AND DISCREDIT.

From the Times.

The financial affairs of the Confederacy are getting into a worse condition every day. The new Secretary of the Treasury is at his wits' end, and has nothing better to offer by way of remedy than the following suggestion:—

"Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their six, seven, and eight per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad."

This piece of counsel can only have been dictated by an exceedingly contemptible opinion of the Confederate public; for they know perfectly well—and Mr. Trenholm knows they know—that foreigners are buying Confederate cotton bonds because those bonds are payable in cotton at a low rate in the Confederacy, which carried through the blockade, sells at a high rate abroad.

But Confederate notes are not payable in cotton, and are based simply on Confederate good faith, and this stands so low in the estimation of the Confederate people that these notes are worth now five cents on the dollar only. The press is making desperate efforts to put a good face on the matter by drawing glowing pictures of Confederate resources and of the Confederate future, and says sagely:—"There is but one cure for the agony which the multitude is now suffering from this anomalous condition of affairs—the public confidence in the currency must be restored."

This is like saying of a dangerously sick man:—"There is but one remedy for this man's case. He must be cured." "Mr. Pilkins," said Dr. Parker Pop, when called in to attend Mrs. Oombey, "is of opinion with me, that nature must be called on to make a vigorous effort in this instance, and that if our interesting friend Mrs. Dombey should not be able to make that effort successfully, then a crisis might arise which we should all deplore." This is very much the condition of the Confederate credit. It has to make an effort to be good, and if it should not succeed, something disagreeable will happen.

By way of raising the public faith in it, or, in other words, satisfying the Southern public that the Rebel debt will not be repudiated, the *Examiner* makes use of some choice arguments. The first is that the South is "composed of a haughty, proud people, whose especial weakness of character is supposed to be a quixotic regard for their personal honor." We do not think this, however, is likely to have much weight, inasmuch as the Southerners know as well as anybody that personal pride does not make men pay their debts. No capitalist ever lent money on any such security.

The prouder aristocracy is in every country, the more it is apt to owe, and the less willing is it to pay. If "personal pride" were considered a good guarantee in the money market, we should have proud gentlemen swarming on every exchange in the world, and easing the humble and credulous of all their spare cash. Moreover, it is pretty well known that "personal pride" has not saved our Southern brethren from the commission of one or two very dirty tricks. Mississippi, for instance, though the population is, in the matter of personal pride, a match for Lucifer himself, was not prevented thereby from repudiating a very small debt in a very barefaced manner, under the lead of no less a personage than Mr. Jefferson Davis, who, on that interesting occasion, laid down the doctrine that one generation was not bound to discharge obligations contracted by a preceding one. In other words, we suppose that each generation has just pride enough to pay debts of its contracting, but not enough to cancel those of its fathers. Suppose, therefore, the men of 1900 should find their stock running low, under the pressure of hard times, what would become of the bills run up by the men of 1861?

The second argument is, that so many of the Confederate obligations have gone and are going abroad, that the Confederacy would not be allowed to repudiate even if it were disposed to do so. This may be true of the Confederate cotton bonds, but we have to hear of any demand abroad for Confederate currency—and yet it is the currency which is just now very low, and is called on "to make an effort." But we doubt it, even as regards the bonds, for the closure of the Confederate Constitution which permits secession at pleasure, really deprives foreign creditors of the Confederacy of all remedy in case of its bankruptcy.

Any one, two, or three States, which find the burden of the debt troublesome, have only to secede to escape liability. It would be useless to make war against the remainder in order to recover, for the remainder would follow the example of the delinquents, as soon as they found they were to bear the whole burden. And even if they did not, the foreign creditors would gain nothing by hostilities, for in such cases the Government would, doubtless, apply to them the rule they applied to Northern merchants at the outbreak of the war—ordered their debtors to pay all sums due to them into the public Treasury.

So that the creditors would have the consolation of knowing that the expenses of robbing them were partly paid out of their own pockets. To attempt operations against each of the States individually, for an assertion of the claims against the entire body, would, we need hardly say, be equally foolish. They could not be satisfied without such an army as no European power could send against them, and they would probably make common cause against the duns, with the most extraordinary heroism, beside abusing them and calling them names.

The insolence of the base traders, who presumed to annoy "gentlemen" with their bills, would be duly exposed in the *Examiner*. The foreign creditors would be accused of having "sucked out the life-blood of the South;" the interest they had already received would be added up, and probably found to exceed in value the capital actually advanced originally, and at last "the Southern heart would be so fired" that the citizens would begin operations against the English and French agents, with tar and feathers and fence rails.

The End of the Circassian Slave Traffic.

It has already been announced that the Sultan of Turkey has prohibited the Circassian slave trade. The *Levant Herald* of Constantinople gives the following particulars:—

"We feel lively satisfaction in reporting that the Porte has at length put its definitive veto on the traffic in Circassian slaves. Last week firmans were despatched to Samsoun and Trebizond, absolutely abolishing the trade, and forbidding the further purchase or sale of slaves of either sex. This excellent decree comes, it may be said, rather late; but it has been accompanied by action on the part of the Immigration Commission, which goes far to atone for the tardiness. Very many of the sales which have been hitherto effected took place under pressure of the captains of the various transports, who, though chartered by the Porte, drove, it now appears, a regular and most profitable trade, by exacting passage-money from wretched mountaineers in every case in which it could be forced out of them in either money or 'kind.' In the latter event, the custom had been to take one slave for every thirty passengers, lots being drawn for the wretched boys and girls who were thus sacrificed for the transport redemption of their fellows. This fact having come to the knowledge of the commission, an inquiry was instituted, and a large number of free-born youths and girls who had thus passed into the possession of the dealers and private purchasers have been summarily set free and restored to their parents."

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The few miles of cable for the Atlantic telegraph, which have arrived in New York, are intended not for the main line, but for some branch connection on this side. Recent advices from England state that the ocean cable is being rapidly manufactured, and as fast as made, is coiled up on board the *Great Eastern*, under water. It is supposed that the long exposure of the first cable to the sun and air was the true cause of its failure. The present precaution is adopted to prevent the recurrence of that calamity. The cable will undoubtedly be finished early in June. It will be laid from this side as a starting point.

—A thymester of the St. Louis *Democrat* expresses his opinion of the peace men thus:—

"Take two of earth's detested names,
Insertion and flags,
And trembling cowards, and you have
The conclave of Chicago."

—Common salt is, in most doses, a perfectly indispensible article of human food, without which we should perish miserably; in medium doses it is a safe and useful emetic medicine; while in extremely large doses it is an irritant poison, and has caused death in several cases.—*Stimulants and Narcotics. By Francis E. Anstie, M. D., M. R. C. P.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION!

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON!

GENERAL CARL SCHURZ

WILL ADDRESS THE CITIZENS OF

PHILADELPHIA

ON THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, AT

CONCERT HALL,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,

ON

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

9-13-6t By invitation of the

UNION LEAGUE.

FLAG PRESENTATION

AT

CAMP WILLIAM PENN,

On THURSDAY, September, 15, 1864.

AN EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the BERKS Street Depot of the

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

ON THURSDAY, SEPT 15, 1864,

At 1:30 P. M., for City Line (nearest Station to the Camp).

Returning, leave City Line at 6 P. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, 40 CENTS.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office. None sold on the cars.

ELLIS CLARK,

9-13-3t Agent.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,

THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by DR. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 26th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all matters of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au6-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office, No. 611 FINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 611 FINE Street. au7-1m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

PURCHASED AT AUCTION IN

New York and Philadelphia,

SINCE THE FALL IN GOLD.

FRENCH MERINOES,

GAY PLAID POPLINS,

GAY PLAID CASHMERES,

GAY PLAID MERINOES,

POIL DE CHEVRES, &c. &c.

As the season advances we will be in the receipt of Goods at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

9-13-3t Above Willow.

BLANKETS

Of all SIZES, SHADES, and MAKES at the lowest prices.

Wholesale Dealers, Hotel Keepers, and Families supplied in lots or single pair, at the lowest prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

9-13-3t Above Willow.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received his FALL IMPORTATION of

REAL INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE.

With a few Choice FALL GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies is invited. se7-12t

BENNERS & BOLTON,

No. 322 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer to the trade generally a full line of every description of

WHITE GOODS,

LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

AND

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,

ALL OF THEIR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION.

se7-12t

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES. au20-2m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths and Window Shades.—E. ARHAM-BAULT'S, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1 25, $1 37, $1 50, $1 62, $1 75 to $2; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75 and 87 cents; Entry and Stair Carpets, 75, 87, $1 00, $1 25, $1 37 and $1 50; Hemp, Yarn and Rag Carpets, 50, 62, 75 and 87 cents; Floor Oil Cloths, 75 cents to $1 50; Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1 to $2 50; Stair Oil Cloth, 30 and 35 cents.

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Sheeting, Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins, 30, 35, 40, 50, 62, and 75c; New Fall Delaines, 50 and 56c.; Alpacas, all colors, 37c. to $1; Blankets, $11 to $16; Counterpanes, $3; All wool Detaines, 87c.; Chintzes, 25 to 46c.; Gauze-merets, 75c. to $2 50; Flannels 50c. to $1. Coates' Spool Cotton, 17c.; Pins, 6c.; Braid 10c.; Cotton Hose, 25 to 75c.; Shawls, $2 to $10. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. se10-6t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES,

WHITE GOODS,

VEILS,

HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect

FINE SHIRTS

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my8-6m No. 1426 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia. 628

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S TEMPLE OF FASHION, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

Grand Opening, September 1, Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Just received, Elegant Paper Models of all the reliable and latest Paris designs, for Ladies and Children's Dress, arranged and elegantly trimmed, so as to present the most perfect resemblance to the original articles.

Patterns of Promenade, Evening, House, Bridal, and Fancy Dresses; also, Cloaks, Mantles, Waists, Jackets, Sleeves, Aprons, Sacks, Capes, Robe de Chambre, Under Garments, &c., and every style of garment adapted to Boys, Misses, and Infants, that has any claim for either novelty or utility, all accurately reproduced in Tissue Paper as soon as they are offered either in Paris or London. Dress and Cloak making in all its branches, and a perfect fit warranted. Cutting and Basting, French Fluting and Goffering. Mme. Demorest's Skirts, Pads, Shields, French Corsets. Hooks, Eyes, Charts, and Quarterly Mirror of Fashion. au31-wfmlm

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching parts from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street, Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au6-3m

NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES OF FALL Clothing

New and desirable Styles of Fall Clothing
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day
Opening this day

AT JONES', S. E. corner Second and Market streets.
AT JONES', S. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.

Strangers and citizens
Invited to call and examine our stock
Invited to call and examine our stock

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.

Before purchasing elsewhere
Before purchasing elsewhere

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.

Before purchasing elsewhere
Before purchasing elsewhere

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market sts.

N. B.—Balance of Summer stock selling low.

se2-s2w 12m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING.

The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,

se7-wsm2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 619 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. au9-1m

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. corner

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

au12-1m

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 S. SIXTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photographic Frames

se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of the materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to sell my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se10-3m No. 124 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.

se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jal1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap6-wfmlm

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., By all National Banks which are depositaries of *gold* to money; and [9-13]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 607 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at CHASE & HUFTY'S, New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, au29-1m No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.

THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.

"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 62 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

NORTH CLEAR CREEK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. G. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

President:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:

JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:

CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 2282½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No 2," "Simonds," "Concord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining district of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order

Capital Stock $1,000 000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 69 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares can be subscribed for at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. au10-1m

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

in Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Washboard, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,

au29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

se10-3m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.

7 3-10th NOTES,

Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.

10-40 LOAN

AT PAR,

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.

All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,

PRESIDENT.

Morton McMichael, Jr.,

CASHIER. se12-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED,

BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe2-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. jan12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in GOLD or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. jan18

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewelers

No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au19-3m

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages, Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 20th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
se1-9tt No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, September 7, 1864.

Whereas, satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of the "Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, at Frankford, has been increased in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($250,000):

Now it is hereby certified, that the capital stock of "The Second National Bank of Philadelphia," Pennsylvania, aforesaid, has been increased as aforesaid in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars ($150,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the capital stock thereof, and that the said increase of capital is approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signature.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
se15-6t Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Se

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A Hot Shot into the McClellan Ranks.

A SCATHING CRITICISM.

An Express Train Runs into the Platform!

O! CONSISTENCY WHAT A JEWEL ART THOU!

Geo. Francis Train writes Gen. McClellan another letter. He waxes bitter and bitterer. ROCKAWAY-ON-THE-SEA, Sept. 11, 1864.—To Major-General George B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.—Dear Sir:—It is a mean thing to listen at the keyhole. It is meaner to open a private letter. It is the meanest of all to accept hospitality and abuse the host. But these mean things are Christian virtues compared to the act of accepting the nomination of a party in order to destroy it. A platform is the party's soul. A candidate is the party's body. Separate the body from the soul, and death ensues. It is as difficult to sit between two stools as to sleep with one eye open. You cannot worship God and mammon. Honesty is not only the best policy, but the only one for an honest man. To cheat in politics is as wicked as to cheat in money. You know the Peace men controlled the Convention. They gave you a platform that was neither fish, flesh, fowl nor mackerel. Yet you insist upon the mackerel. Hence the *Daily News*, the *Metropolitan Record*, *Freeman's Journal* and *Ohio Crisis* fly off from you like hoops from an effervescing barrel. Singleton will follow Wood; Vallandigham will fall in, and in two weeks Pendleton will decline to be ship-wrecked with the rest. "Come home from under the bed," said the indignant wife to her undecided husband. "Not," said he, "*so long as I have the spirit of a man within me.*"

Mark my words, General, you will not carry a single State except New Jersey, and you will sacrifice seven Democratic members of Congress out of ten. Look at Vermont. Maine will be the same. Indiana will only lead the other States by a month.

You will find it as hard as the Rebels have to fight such Democratic names as Foot, Farragut, Porter and Dupont, on the sea, or Grant, Meade, Burnside, Sickles, Hancock, Thomas and Sherman, on the land—all of whom are against you. The late letters of Sherman and Grant rattle through the Democratic ranks like lightning through a gooseberry bush. It only costs two thousand dollars to get up a McClellan meeting. Young Ketchum said so. If the explosion of a limited quantity of gas in Union Square killed two women and wounded several the other night, what will be the disaster when your whole party bursts up in November.

James Buchanan said that he was no longer J. B., but the Cincinnati platform. You reverse it, and say that you are not the Chicago platform, but G. B. Mac. Said Lord Byron in "Don Juan?"

> The well-known Hebrew word, I am,
> We English use to govern d—n.

But to our letter. Bulwer said, the "Pen was mightier than the sword." Then he had not made your acquaintance, General. Nominated on your record. Yes. The draft. The Proclamation. The suspension of *habeas corpus*. The arrest of Legislatures. Military at the polls, and disobedience of orders. Is not that your public record? Do you mean, by alluding to your record, that you will do the same again?

"Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination (of course, who else did you suppose it was)? by the Democratic National Convention (certainly it was not the Republican National Committee), recently assembled at Chicago (that's so; it did not assemble at Cleveland or New York), for the office of President of the United States. (Exactly; it was not for the last election.)

"It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me "unsought." (Why say it, then?)

Take the whole letter, paragraph by paragraph, dissect it as I have this sentence, and you will find it as weak as dish water; undecided, inconsistent, ungrammatical and egotistical. The six allusions to the Union remind one of the stereotyped cry in the "Fortunes of Nigel," Watches, Clocks, Barnacles. The bright boy who cried barnacles, watches, clocks, introduced a new idea into Scotland.

"If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union."

Why not say war right out, not dodge round a corner this way. Don't forget that old Cass killed himself with the Nicholson letter.

"Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination."

You don't believe anything of the kind. You know better. The Northwest were all peace. So reads the platform. Five hundred delegates unanimously agree upon a platform. Here it is:—

Resolved, To please you, they have war.

Resolved, To please Pendleton, they have peace.

Resolved, To please all the outs, the war go on till the peace is signed.

Remember that the *Royal George*, in Bristol Channel, went down with all on board, the result of trimming.

Walter Savage Lander wrote on the Georges:—

> "George the First was reckoned vile,
> Vber George the Second,
> And what mortal ever heard
> Any good of George the Third?
> When from earth the Fourth ascended,
> God be praised, the Georges ended."

I condense your letter in two lines:—

Gentlemen:—I accept the nomination, but acknowledge myself totally unfit for the position.

I mean nothing unkind in this, General, but you know that now you are a fair mark, not a large one, for all to shoot at. GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Lincoln and Johnson, the Candidates of the Union—Philadelphia and the Draft—The Chicago Convention and its Platform—McClellan and Disunion, or Lincoln and Union.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Secretary Seward made the following address to the Lincoln and Johnson Association, which called upon him this evening:—

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I understand that you are the Lincoln and Johnson Association of the District of Columbia. (Cries of "We are.") It is well to inquire, because it is well that when people meet each party should know exactly who the other party are. I will tell you, therefore, who I am. I am a citizen who is in favor of the same ticket you support—Lincoln and Johnson. I am for them because they are the candidates of the Union which we are fighting for. We have found it necessary to fight for that cause, and when I am obliged to fight for a cause I am the last man that goes to the poll and votes against it.

Fellow-Citizens:—In a speech I made at Auburn, I said there should be no draft, because the army is being reinforced by five thousand to ten thousand volunteers per day. The people of Auburn understood me, and cleared their district of the draft by volunteering. Patriotic men in Philadelphia write me that they understood me to say that there will be no draft, and therefore they stop volunteering. I avail myself, therefore, of this occasion to correct their mistake by saying that as "grace can only show itself by works," so the draft will surely come if we do not volunteer and so prevent it. I hope that point is settled now.

Fellow-citizens:—The Democracy at Chicago, after waiting six weeks to see whether the war for the Union is to succeed or fail, finally concluded that it would fail. Therefore they went in for a nomination and platform to make the failure a sure thing by a cessation of hostilities and an abandonment of the contest. At Baltimore, on the contrary, we determined that there should be no such thing as failure, and therefore we went in to save the Union, by battle to the last. Sherman and Farragut have knocked the bottom out of the Chicago nominations, and the elections in Vermont and Maine prove that the Baltimore nominations are staunch and sound.

The issue is thus squarely made up; McClellan and Disunion, or Lincoln and Union. Have you any doubt of the result of that issue? ("No! No!") Nor do I have any doubt.

Many thanks, my friends, for this visit. Good bye.

A PRETTY PICKLE.—Old Rowe kept a hotel, where he used to say that one could get anything that was ever made to eat. One day in came a Yankee, who asked old Rowe what he could give him for dinner. "Anything, sir, from a pickled elephant to a canary bird's tongue." "Well," said the Yankee, eyeing Rowe, "I'll take a piece of pickled elephant." "Well, we've got 'em all ready right here in the house; but you'll have to take a whole un', 'cause we never cut 'em." The Yankee thought he would take some codfish and potatoes.

THE OIL REGION.

The Petroleum Wells of Western Pennsylvania—Interesting Particulars.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, who has explored the oil region in Western Pennsylvania, writes an interesting account of the wells and the active business which the petroleum discoveries have created. We quote a few passages:—

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF THE OIL EMPORIUM.

A ride of twenty-eight miles by rail southerly from Corry, Pa., through a rough but richly timbered country, brings you to the celebrated Oil creek and Titusville emporium of Petroleum. Four years ago this place was but a little village of some twenty dwelling houses.

It lies mainly on a broad plateau upon the northeasterly or left bank of the river; and has, as may be, something like six thousand inhabitants, of whom nine hundred and eighty are taxpayers. The soil is yellowish loam and clay, and the streets are execrable. As many as one thousand teams, carrying each about six barrels of petroleum, have been seen to cross the bridge and pass through them in a single day, and as nobody thinks of repairing them, they are full of gulches, mud-holes, ruts and ridges, rock and lumber, to say nothing of the *debris* of all sorts of vehicles wrecked and ruined in passing over them. At this dry season they seem to be almost impassable; what they are in the spring, those only who have followed our army in the wet months in Virginia can conceive.

I have counted twenty-one hotels—six of which are called "first-class." These public houses are thronged with speculators, oil merchants from Atlantic cities, well owners, brokers, sharpers, blacklegs, *et id omne genus*—and they, of course, make money easily, as the oil springs from the earth around them. The size and number of the shares astonish you, as well as the prices at which goods are selling. The paper on which I write, for instance, sells for fifty cents per quire, but nobody complains, for money comes by magic here.

Two banks are insufficient to meet the financial necessities of the place, and another will be soon established. The *Petroleum Reporter* is the only paper—the people have not time to read; it is enough for them to know the price of oil; how such and such wells run, and where to drill the next one; and yet, withal, there is more of intelligence and courtesy here than I anticipated; and, if profanity and Sabbath breaking be excepted, more of social order and decorum. Titusville has already six religious societies, and as many churches either built or in the process of erection, of which the Episcopal, of yellow sandstone, will be the most beautiful and expensive. The other societies are the Methodist, which has a very neat edifice nearly finished; the Presbyterian, which worships in Cristenden Hall; the Baptist, Universalist, and Roman Catholic. The schools are few and poor; there are not many children to be educated any way. Young men in search of fortune make up two-thirds of the whole community.

PRICES.

As to the prices here, I give you these:—Crude oil, with the barrel, forty gallons, $16-50, the barrel itself being $3 25; flour, $13; oats, $1-10; butter, 50c.; potatoes, 90c. per peck; apples, $2-25 per bushel; peaches 5c. apiece; milk, 8c. per quart; wages of engineers, $3 per day; machinists, $3; teamsters, with two-horse wagons, $10; board at boarding-houses, $1 per day, and oil wells (nursing) from one to two millions.

HOW THE OIL WAS DISCOVERED.

From time immemorial little blotches of oil had been noticed floating, sometimes on the surface of the springs, just by the margin of the creek, and sometimes on the surface of the creek itself, and hence the name "Oil Creek" was early given. The Indians obtained this oil by digging out these springs, and held their incantations over it while burning; and I find a large tree now growing in one of their ancient wells. From these springs, too, the people of the creek obtained a little oil by soaking blankets in them and by wringing them for medicinal purposes. This is what is termed surface oil, and the springs are just below Watson's "flats," and about a mile from Titusville.

In the summer of 1859 the attention of Colonel Drake was directed to this spot, and he employed an experienced driller from Salina, Mr W. A. Smith, to sink an artesian well quite near the springs, and on the 12th day of August of that year, Mr. Smith, at the depth of sixty-nine feet only, had the pleasure of seeing gas and oil rush up the tube. "Eureka," he cried out, and surely he had touched that day one of the richest mines this continent has seen. The oil came up at the rate of about twenty-five barrels per day, and was then sold at one dollar per gallon for lubricating purposes. This is the parent of the thousand wells in operation in this valley.

I have just visited it, and find Mr. Smith still at work there—the honest and honored pioneer of the whole business in this region. He keeps the very drill and rimmer—some twenty feet in length—with which he bored the well, and gave me a beautiful specimen of fossiliferous stone taken from the well. He also led me to the creek, and introducing a long iron rod into a spot known only to himself, caused the petroleum to flow up in liberal quantities, which, floating away upon the surface of the stream, spread out into fantastic forms and gleamed and glistened in all the colors of the rainbow. Other wells were immediately put down, and now from Titusville to Oil City, sixteen or seventeen miles below, the margin of the river is literally covered with them, and streams of "golden oil" are pouring day and night out of their long, slender iron tubes.

FORTUNES.

The original owners of the land have several of them retired upon their millions, and a man proposed to sell a little spot to me to-day which I thought hardly worth the taking—when on asking him his price the answer was—"One hundred and fifty only." "One hundred and fifty what?" said I. "O, you are not in the business," he replied, indifferently, "One hundred and fifty thousand, cash." A this was at least one hundred and forty-nine thousand fathoms below the length of my honest purse, I walked thoughtfully away, still musing upon the mighty subterranean currents of petroleum, and growing stronger and stronger in my conviction that the most certain way to reach them is to avoid the "data" and to strike into the edge of the mountains in the general line of the oil current (if you can find it) and of the successful operators.

HOW THE OIL IS OBTAINED.

In selecting a spot for a well, the artesian driller raises a derrick about one hundred and ten feet in height, brings up a steam engine of about six horse power, and then, after driving down an iron pipe about six inches in diameter through the earth and gravel some fifty feet or so, is the first strata of rock, introduces a drill of about two and a half inches in diameter attached to a temper-screw, and thence to the "walking beam" and engine, with which he bores now at the rate of eight or ten feet per day into the solid slate and soap-stone, say one hundred feet; he then comes to the first strata of sandstone, which may be ten or twelve feet in thickness; and boring through this, comes again to slate and soapstone of a bluish cast, and working on, say for twenty-five feet or so, he reaches the second strata of sand-rock, out of which there comes rushing up, when the right vein is struck, inflammable gas, salt water, and petroleum. The bore of the well is enlarged by an instrument called a "rimmer," and then an iron tube in sections of about fourteen feet, and closely screwed together, is inserted to section, and run down to the rock oil; a flaxseed bag, which expands when wet, is fixed between the tubing and the walls of the well in order to prevent the surface water from descending; a "plunger," or valved piston, is introduced into the tube, and the sucker-rod being attached to the "walking beam," the connecting pipes and tank, which may hold sixty barrels, being in readiness, the engine moves, and the precious treasure gushes forth. This is what is called pumping a well; in the "flowing wells"—that is, such as send the oil out spontaneously—the drill must go down into the third strata of the sandstone; but this, in some instances, is very deep. In a well on Watson's Flat, the drill has reached the depth of eleven hundred feet, and yet the third bed of sandstone is not yet reached.

OTHER OIL WELLS.

Although the Oil Creek valley is the richest in the world, it still is not the only one where petroleum is found, and where oil wells are sunk successfully. At Tidioute, on the Allegheny; on French Creek, a tributary of that river; on the Kanawha river, in Virginia; in one or two places in Kentucky; in Ohio, and especially at Mecca in that State, oil wells are now in successful operation. The oil at Mecca was discovered in 1860 by Mr. Wood, who, dining at the hotel, observed a film of oil upon the surface of a glass of water standing by his plate. He immediately bought the well and ground from which it came, and, drilling, struck the oil vein at the depth of fifty feet.

Site of the Chicago Convention.

The building designed for the use of the Chicago Convention was situated upon the shore of Lake Michigan, within a mile of the central portion of the city, and accessible by horse railroads. It was within sight of the grave of Douglas, which will remain without a monument until the Union which he so dearly loved shall have been restored. The building was of gigantic proportions—six hundred and twenty-eight feet circumference, and about two hundred feet diameter. It was estimated to be capable of accommodating fifteen thousand persons. The roof of this immense amphitheatre was thirty-seven feet from the floor in the centre, was covered with patent felt roofing, and sloped gradually to the cornice, which was twenty-eight feet from the ground.

FIFTH EDITION

Latest Southern News

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Effect of the Loss of the Weldon Railroad.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE JAMES RIVER.

LATEST FROM ATLANTA.

EXPLOSION AT AUGUSTA.

The Powder Works Destroyed.

LOSS OF THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF POWDER.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We had a visit yesterday from a gentleman who states that he left the Rebel capital on the 6th inst., having been acting as war correspondent for one of the Richmond papers during the last three years, and is very well posted on the condition and number of the Rebel army, and also the sentiment of the Southern people, in the vicinity of Richmond especially. His statements, therefore, possess an amount of interest at the present time. He says that Lee's whole army is in the lines about Richmond at present numbers from seventy thousand to seventy-five thousand men of all branches of the service.

The Rebels have got every male capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, in the ranks; so that the forces around Richmond and Petersburg is largely made up of boys and old men. The lines of Lee's army, which includes the seventy or seventy-five thousand men, extend from Coal Harbor to the Appomattox and Weldon railroad, beyond the point of intersection by Grant's troops. The whole Rebel force in the field now amounts to one hundred and sixty thousand men, certainly not over one hundred and seventy-five thousand.

This includes boys, old men, guerillas, and all. Originally, Early took with him to the valley from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand men; out of these about fifteen thousand have returned to Richmond and participated in the battle with Hancock's Corps near Reams' station. The forces of the enemy now in the valley cannot possibly be over ten thousand or fifteen thousand men. Ewell is said to be in command of what is called the Department of Richmond, and Longstreet has returned to his old command in Lee's army, the centre.

The loss of the Weldon railroad was a severe blow to the enemy. It was the chief line of supply to Richmond. The Danville road amounts to nothing in comparison. Very few supplies can reach Richmond over the Danville road or the Lynchburg road. The rolling stock on the Danville road amounts to nothing, and there is nothing else brought over the Lynchburg road. In fact, Early's principal mission in the valley was to procure supplies.

After the occupation of the Weldon railroad by Grant an immediate reduction of rations took place in Lee's army. Before its occupancy the Rebel army was receiving half a pound of bacon and a pound and a quarter of meal per man daily. This allowance was at once reduced to a quarter of a pound of bacon and three-quarters of a pound of meal. These are now the rations of the Rebel army under Lee around Richmond and Petersburg. Early's men, who have returned from the valley and fought in the battle of Reams' station, now form the extreme right of the Rebel army.

They are posted on the Weldon railroad, so as to hold what they have of it now. He considers the Rebels were so badly cut up in the battles for the repossession of the Weldon railroad that another attack by them is improbable, unless they have nothing whatever to eat in Richmond.

The citizens of Richmond are in a very wretched condition for subsistence. A dinner at the Spottswood House costs twenty dollars, and consists of a few beans, a little pork, and a few tomatoes. The condition of the citizens generally may be imagined from this circumstance, and from the fact that some of the largest provision dealers in Richmond refuse to sell anything.

They allege that they have only enough for the support of their own families. The city is very quiet, and around its out-skirts it has a most melancholy aspect, and reminds one of a large, dull burying ground. The suburbs are a perfect wilderness, without any inhabitants, and little of the appearance of former days. A bale of hay in Richmond costs from four to five thousand dollars. This may appear incredible; but it is the value of hay in Richmond.

The horses of the Rebel army are in a most miserable condition. There is nothing on them. They have plenty of hard work and little forage. About the destruction of the Rebel fleet in Mobile bay, the destruction of Fort Powell, and the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, the Rebels had little to say; nor did they seem to feel that they had sustained much loss. But there was a general feeling of despondency over the fall of Atlanta, and there were rumors of "underhand work" and "treachery" going the rounds.

The price of flour in Richmond now is $600 or $700 a barrel. Bacon is $12 to $15 a pound, and you cannot get them readily for even these prices.

About the Rebel iron-clads and obstructions in the James river our informant gives very important information.

From what he, as a citizen, could learn, he is of the opinion that there are no obstructions in the river as far up as Drury's Bluff, and none above the bluffs. There appears to be only one line of obstructions in the James river, and that is opposite Drury's Bluff, and consists of one line of torpedoes stretching obliquely from Fort Darling towards the bank on the northwest. This line only reaches near to where the channel along the north bank runs, and by this route the Rebels have never had any obstructions from Fortress Monroe to Richmond, nor have they now.

The Rebel squadron in the James consists of two iron-clads and one wooden gunboat. The iron-clads are built of wood, with three plates of iron for coating, each plate being laid transversely to the one underlying it, and having a thickness of from three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch. This is covered by a coating of railroad iron, on which a slanting surface is everywhere presented, so that the shots will glance off the sides of the vessel, or any other part of her exterior surface.

There are two of these iron-clads, one carrying four heavy guns and the other two. There is absolutely nothing but these, if the channel already described is taken by the Union iron-clads, to hinder them from going up to the city of Richmond.

The ram *Albemarle*, on which the two-hundred pounder at Plymouth, N. C., took no effect, was built in the same manner as those rams at Richmond.

The clothing of the Rebel army is all worn out, and it was never before so badly off in this respect.

The strain upon the Rebels is so great that our informant defies them either to hold out much longer or contradict his statements.—*New York Herald.*

THREATENED DEMONSTRATION BY THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, August 27.—What a change has come over the cavalry of Northern Virginia, since a man of mind and earnestness took command. Witness the part played by that arm from Trevillian's down to the brilliant success at Reams'. South Carolinians are making reputations fast of late.

We captured prisoners, cannon and a line, of works many miles in the rear of the enemy's front toward Petersburg. He still holds the road, but first and last, it has cost him not less than 15,000 men—a little army—in killed, wounded, and captured, and the end is not yet. Unfortunately our plan of attack leaked out. This last affair was known in Richmond, and hinted in two of yesterday's papers.

From the *Herald* of the 23d we learn that the prisoners at Andersonville have sent four of their number to Washington to represent to Lincoln the actual state of that hell on earth to which his love of the nigger has condemned them. There will be a frenzied howl in the North, but the world will exonerate us, and the Democrats will not be slow to fix the blame where it belongs.

Fears have been entertained of the rising of the Andersonville prisoners. There is no danger unless an outside raid should overcome our garrison. Not long ago, during a torrent full of rain, and just at dark, fifty feet of the stockade at Andersonville was washed away by the rising of the stream which runs through the pen—fifty feet on two sides—where the stream enters and where it emerges. So far from attempting to escape, at the firing of the signal gun, the prisoners huddled together in the middle of the inclosure and raised a white flag in token of submission.

The *Mercury's* article on a convention of all the States raises some points which appear to have escaped notice here, and will, doubtless, attract not a little attention. But you may rest assured that the "agency" has no thought of acceding to such a convention.

Mr. Benjamin's "circular" in regard to the visit of Jaques and Gilmore to Richmond, discloses little that was not already known. Three dogs were sent here by Lincoln to make party capital—no doubt of that—and fooled the whole affair, so that the capital was made the other way.

The *Whig* job office has reprinted one of the Republican campaign pamphlets against the peace party, headed, "Rebellion in the North! Extraordinary Disclosures!! Vallandigham's Plan to Overthrow the Government!!!" &c. West & Johnston have "John Marchmont's Legacy" in press.

For the first time since the war, large audiences of the better classes are drawn to the theatre. Miss Ida Vernon in *East Lynne*, is the attraction. Negroes are selling Yankee papers in the streets at $2 each. There is a deal of sickness in town, both among young and old. HERMES.

AUGUSTA POWDER WORKS—FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 9.

The Savannah *News* learns that the Government powder works at Augusta were blown up on Saturday noon, at 12 o'clock, with some 30,000 pounds of powder. There were nine persons employed in the works at the time, all of whom, we learn, were instantly killed. We have heard no further particulars of the accident.

The destruction of these works will be a serious loss to the Government, but we are gratified to know that the present supply of powder is ample, and that other works in the Confederacy will be able to furnish all that may be required.

ATLANTA.

From the Courier.

A compositor of the Macon *Telegraph* rode through more than half of the enemy's deserted lines on Sunday, starting from Cobb's Mill, on the extreme Federal left. Very little in the way of valuable relics were discoverable, but he presumed a good deal had been removed by our troops and the people.

The only thing betraying neglect was the interment of the Yankee dead, very few of whom were altogether covered with mother earth. Arms, legs and heads were to be seen protruding from the soil in all directions. On a tree, blazed for the purpose, was written by some Ohio officer, afflicted with the *cacoethes scribendi*, these words:—"Not being able to drive the ——— rebels out of their works, we leave them ours."

The citizens of Atlanta, male and female, were flocking back to town; and, if they should be victimized by Sherman's flank movement, will be very much Gil Bas'ed when he was "caught like a rat in a trap."

On Sunday several men and boys were killed and cruelly mutilated in the effort to unscrew the Yankee capped shells. The little boys have been at this business for some time, collecting the powder and balls enclosed in these shells, and making merchandize of them. On Sunday, our informant thinks there were twelve or fifteen persons killed or wounded in this hazardous business.

It is needless to say that General Hood is wide awake, and every possible movement of the enemy will find a timely foil.

The New Loan.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Eleven millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the bonds, on account of the recent loan of thirty-one and a half millions, have been sent off by the Treasury Department. All the certificates thus far received are satisfied.

UNITED STATES

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881,

FOR SALE,

In amounts and sizes to suit purchasers, at lowest market rates.

BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

se12-10cl Opposite the Exchange.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE INTERMENT OF the loyal Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 10 SOUTH SIXTH street, until noon of Wednesday, the 21st inst., for interring the loyal soldiers who may die in the military district of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chesnut Hill, Germantown, Norristown, Red Bank, Camp Cadwalader, Camp Curtin, Camp William Penn, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any other Hospitals, Barracks, or Camps, that may be established within that limit.

Bidders will please state a plain but neat pine coffin, stained; the use of a hearse; a burial place; entering, and setting out each grave of a headboard (to be furnished by the Government); and all charges necessary to make the interment complete.

Separate proposals must be forwarded for White Hall and Beverly, where there are Government Cemeteries established.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

se14 10t

PROPOSALS FOR WALNUT HEAD Boards.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1109 GIRARD Street, main room of MONDAY, 26th inst., for delivering at the United States Warehouse, Hanover street wharf, on or before OCTOBER 15, 1864,

1000 Walnut Tablets, or Head Boards, with oval top, each 4 feet long, 10 inches wide, 1½ inches thick, and rabbeted on all sides and edges.

A sample must be sent with each proposal, and must be similar to sample now at this office.

Proposals will be received for the whole or part of the above.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
se14-30t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSPItals, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1109 GIRARD Street, until noon of TUESDAY, 27th instant, for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing October 1, 1864, all the Straw required for use at the various hospitals, barracks, and other public buildings, or camps, within the limits of the military district of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chesnut Hill, Germantown, Norristown, Bladdington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any other that may be established within that time.

Proposals must be made separately for straw for rye and wheat straw, in bundles and bales, and must include the delivery where ordered.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
se13-30t Captain, A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until SATURDAY, 12 o'clock M., September 17, 1864, for immediate delivery at the river street Storehouse, in this city, of the following described CARRIAGE-BOLTS:

2,000 ⅝ inch by 5 inch,	8,000 ⅝ inch by 9-16 inch.
2,000 ⅝ inch by 5-16 inch,	7,000 ⅞ inch by ⅝ inch.
5,000 ⅝ inch by ⅝ inch,	10,000 1 inch by ⅝ inch.
5,000 ⅝ inch by 9-16 inch,	5,000 1¼ inch by ⅝ inch.
7,000 ⅝ inch by 9-16 inch,	4,000 1½ inch by ⅝ inch.
2,000 ⅝ inch by ⅝ inch,	8,000 1¾ inch by ⅝ inch.
5,000 ⅝ inch by ⅝ inch,	8,000 2 inch by ⅝ inch.
2,000 ⅝ inch by ⅝ inch,	

All to be of the best quality and the best make, and subject to inspection.

Bidders will state price both in writing and in figures, quantity of each, size of bolt, &c., and the shortest possible time required for delivery; price to include package and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

For further information call at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department.

GEORGE B. ORME,
se13-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 50 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers,
No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and
au16-1m No. 123 S. SEVENTH Street.

NEW BLUE FISH, SCALE FISH, AND White Fish.

50 barrels new Newburyport Blue Fish.
20 barrels new pickled Scale Fish.
50 barrels Mackinac White Fish.
100 half barrels Mackinac White Fish.

Now in store, and for sale by
KENNEDY, STAIBS & CO.,
se10 3t Nos. 120 and 122 N. WHARVES.

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

GREAT METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY

FOR DEAFNESS,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

CATARRH,

NEURALGIA,

RHEUMATISM,

ASTHMA,

SCROFULA,

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,

THROAT DIFFICULTIES,

Diseased Eyes, Loss of Hair, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys, Constipation, Gravel, Piles, Insanity, Fits, Paralysis, Rush of Blood to the Head,

CONSUMPTION,

With all and every disease which infests the human body, cured effectually by

MRS. M. G. BROWN'S

METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY.

PRICE $5.

OFFICES—No. 419 ARCH Street, Philadelphia,
No. 36 BOND Street, New York, and at
No. 18 PEMBERTON Square, Boston.

No hearing with instruments.
No blowing in the ears.
No smelling up the nostrils or introducing wires.
No pouring medicines down the throat.
The METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY will reach every one that drugs and instruments will reach, and thousands of places besides.
Truth is quickly and most proudly; error is incorporated with death—consequently must sooner or later sink its own grave.
In all the universe there is nothing so completely swallowed up in error as the facts, forces, and motives connected with the physical and mental constitution of the body.
The sad state of things is the result of ignorance and blunders on the part of those who pretend to administer health and life to the people, while, in fact, the majority never receive the first principles of a knowledge, and their existence is nothingness, and can never be understood apart from the same.
Parents men who make a business of treating sexual errors, and they pretend incurable, are the last persons to think of, with which to experiment on poor silly victims, who have strength, neither physically nor mentally, to undergo such *death dealing experiments*.
He who has a cough, and always speaks of it as a mighty whoo, and the man must be a knave or fool who would attempt to divide the system into sections, and treat any disease specifically, independent of the parts or nature of the system. Many have died under the knife for eruptive diseases, but know nothing of the cause whatever. Thus the world is nothing less than a vast hospital.
The alarming condition of the people physically, especially the young, who spread with disease before they begin to look into life, together with our sad experience in having been bereaved of dear friends, who have passed into untimely graves by being operated on.
These are facts for Parents, with many others which might be mentioned, are an irresistible argument to the people to demand of every man who has the life and health of themselves and their loved ones in his hands, and is continually in their midst, a knowledge of the same, and afterwards I will know the same of myself. Under these circumstances the people have a right to demand of every such physician to furnish them with a chart of his character, that they may know if they can safely entrust their lives to him, or else should be compelled to have it hung up in his office at all times. It is only through this channel that the public can have any safety or guarantee for what is most dear to it—life and health—and I give five hundred in the hands of a man most qualified for a blacksmith than a physician.
In this way inherent qualifications, which are indispensable in a physician, would be brought to light. All my life I have been universally successful in curing the above diseases. Were this universality true, thousands would leave the profession which nature never qualified them for. If nature qualifies not there can be no suitable qualification, as in all cases it must stand alone. Unless the life and health of the individual is in the hands of one who has all the indispensably necessary to inherit Casuality, Metaphysical Power and Constructiveness must also be inherited by all who would be successful in finding an antidote capable of curing disease, for no two cases can be treated by which the causes can be reached with certainty but the one I have described.
Therefore I say with confidence to the world, that it is through the inherent principles in all nature, and character that I have been enabled to detect the first cause of disease. The cause is not, as many suppose it to be a disease; it is an imbalance between soul and body, which, the Apostle Paul declares, is a warring against each other. This law sends forth stoppages; these stoppages produce disease in diversified forms, and if disease is experimented on or tampered with it takes a firmer grip of the constitution and multiplies in other forms and other parts of the system, this destroying the whole machinery of the human body.
Remember, the Stomach and the Liver have nothing to do with the cause of the disease. The treating of these organs, for the cause, has sent millions to an untimely grave.
We confidence I say to the world that my Metaphysical Discovery is the only remedy ever offered to the world which will thoroughly annihilate the root of disease. The discovery consists of three distinct preparations; one for the cause, one for dyspepsia, and one for the nerves. These work in conjunction, and strike at the root of all disease. When I say all, I mean every disease that ever infested the human body.

A LADY IN THE LAST STAGE OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

From the Boston Journal.

JUNE 27, 1864.—I, Mrs. Nancy Sloan, of No. 85 Warren street, Charlestown, do certify that I have been afflicted for ten years. My right side was so paralyzed that I could not lie on it. During that time I suffered from extreme severe neuralgic pains in the stomach, and for three years was confined to my bed nearly all night. I had a lung fever two years since, which reduced me to a skeleton. I had all the medical advice and medicines more or less of a physician, but all to no purpose. I was last winter pronounced by my physician in the last stage of consumption, and told when Mrs. B. C. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery was sent for. It was applied according to direction. I felt no better, but rather worse for some time.
My physician, when he came to see me, saying it would kill me; that I was too far gone and too weak to try anything more. But my mother said I would die if I did not find relief in the Discovery; and as it was the last trial to cure me she would continue it. We soon found that it was the circulation which was rushing into my system which was taking effect. As the circulation kept increasing my disease began to break up. It was six weeks after I began to apply the medicine before I could gather strength to go into Boston to see Mrs. M. G. Brown, which I did, and I have since. The second time I ventured I went without help, and the third time I found my way without any difficulty. I am confident Mrs. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery in May, and the result is on this 27th of June, that health and strength is fast returning to my emaciated frame.
My paralyzed side is restored to vigor; I can now rest well on it; pain is gone. My cough, my nervousness, and sore throat are gone. Lungs well. All my irregularities have disappeared, and I must acknowledge that, by the providence of God, I was directed to the use of Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and by it taken from the mouth of the grave and restored to my family and friends. I know my diseases are gone, and a general circulation has taken place, but expect it will take time to regain my lost flesh and strength.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DEAFNESS OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

I, John A Newcomb, of Quincy, do certify that I have been entirely deaf in my left ear for twenty years, and for the last six years my right ear has been so deaf that I could not hear conversation or public speaking of any kind. I could not hear the church bells, nor even sit sitting in the church. I have also been troubled for a number of years with a very sore throat, so that I was obliged to give up singing in church, for I had lost my voice. I had great trouble in my head, neither could I sleep for weariness. My head felt numb and stupid, and was a source of constant trouble to me.
I tried every remedy that could be thought of. I went to aurists; but all to no avail. Mrs. Brown used her instruments I would have nothing to do with them. About one month since I obtained Mrs. M. G. Brown's Metaphysical Discovery, and used it according to the directions on the bottles. And the result is that the hearing of both ears is perfectly restored, so that I can hear as well as any man. The great trouble in my head is entirely gone. My head feels perfectly easy and at rest. My throat, which was so diseased, is entirely cured, and I have recovered my voice again. I would not take one thousand dollars for the benefit I have received in the use of Mrs. Brown's